

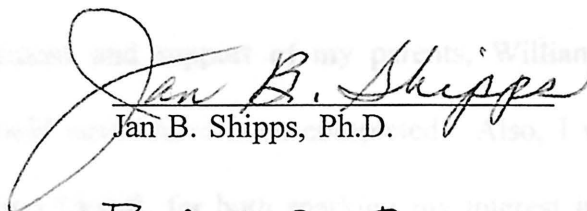
Ethnicity In A Rural Midwestern Community: Switzerland County,
Indiana In The Twentieth Century

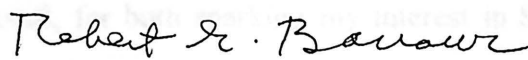
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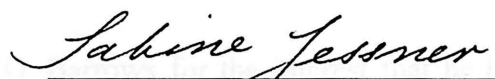
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Introduction

The seeds for this study were first sown in my childhood. Although my parents moved from Switzerland County, Indiana when I was only two years old, trips "down home" were a routine part of our family life. As children growing up in the suburbs of Indianapolis, my sisters and I were frequently entertained by tales of our parents' childhoods spent in the country. During our annual week-long stay on our paternal grandparents' farm each summer, our grandmother would pass on stories about her life and the lives of her family in Switzerland County. Among the many tales told to us over the years, there is one in particular that helps to place the origin of this paper into its proper context.

Repeated as recently as the Christmas of 1993, my grandmother's tale goes something like this: Sometime in the 1960s her brother, Robert Gullion, read a number of copies of the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise with mounting frustration. What so annoyed my great uncle was the fact that each issue of the paper stated that Switzerland County had been settled by a group of Swiss immigrants under the leadership of the Dufour family. Armed with a copy of something called the Brief

History of Switzerland County, Indiana (1913), my great uncle is said to have driven to Vevay (the county seat) and shown the paper's editor that his information regarding the county's early settlement was incorrect. Switzerland County's first settlers had not been Swiss at all. In fact, numbered among the very earliest Euroamerican settlers in the county was an Irishman named Robert Gullion, my great uncle's ancestor and namesake. According to my grandmother, the editor of the paper was forced to acknowledge his error and to print "the truth" in the very next edition of the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise.

Although I have attempted to verify the facts of this story, I have not been able to do so. Whether or not the events of the story took place in the particular manner in which they have been related, however, is not that important. The fact that such a story, even if apocryphal, has been repeated for over thirty years is significant in and of itself. Indeed, at its most fundamental level, this study is an examination of memory and how both individuals and communities construct, narrate, and preserve those memories which form the basis of our shared past, our common history. Central to the issue of memory is an examination of the relationship between such memories, and the extent to which a communal memory of the past can diverge from the individual's perception of that same past. In this study the question of the ethnicity of Switzerland County's early settlers and the extent to which those settlers were Swiss serves as a metaphor for just such a divergence in memory and sounds a recurring theme which will appear throughout the following chapters.

In the first chapter of this study of ethnicity in Switzerland County, locale, transportation, and communication are examined over time in order to better understand the degree to which events have been determined by the county's geography. The second chapter offers the reader a brief history of the county as well as an in-depth look at its settlement. The third chapter is a detailed examination of the economic and social structure of Switzerland County in the twentieth century. The data discussed in this chapter were compiled through the study of three random population samples which were drawn from the 1920 Manuscript Census for Switzerland County and the county's tax books for 1944 and 1960.

This study's fourth chapter is composed of an examination of four individuals whose life and work were reflective of many of Switzerland County's social, economic, and political leaders throughout the twentieth century. The fifth and final chapter is a comprehensive examination of the degree to which ethnicity in Switzerland County has become a function of what Werner Sollors has called "consent" rather than "descent" in Beyond Ethnicity.¹ In addition, the issue of "boosterism" and the ramification of its failure, articulated by Don Harrison Doyle in The Social Order of a Frontier Community, is examined in the context of Switzerland County and the degree to which its citizens may or may not have

¹Werner Sollors, Beyond Ethnicity: Consent and Descent in American Culture (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986).

"confused" the facts of their history with "myth."² Following a brief conclusion there are a series of appendices in which the author examines the data base built upon his study of the random population samples. The appendices also include a comprehensive list of the individuals who comprise the random sample, a copy of the form used to gather the data generated by the random sample, a copy of the form used during the author's interviews of both current residents of Switzerland County as well as former residents, and a list of secondary authors native to Switzerland County whose work is used throughout the study. In addition, a partial list of families registered with the Switzerland County Historical Society's new "First Families" organization is also included in the appendices. Finally, a series of family charts demonstrating the interrelatedness of various Switzerland County kin groups rounds out the study's appendixes.

²Don Harrison Doyle, The Social Order of a Frontier Community: Jacksonville, Illinois, 1825-1870 (Urbana, Ill: University of Illinois Press, 1978).

Methodology

Before turning to the study itself, however, there are two additional points that must be clarified. First there is the issue of methodology and the reasoning behind the author's use of random samples of the county's population over time. Early in the planning of this study it was determined that the only method that could be trusted to accurately reflect the social structure of the community under investigation was the use of random samples of that population. Having hypothesized that ethnicity and its unique function in Switzerland County were twentieth-century issues, the author determined that the populations that would be sampled should be drawn from twentieth-century sources. Next it was decided to follow a generational model using three generations of the author's own family (himself, his parents, and his grandparents) as the example. With the recent availability of the 1920 Manuscript Census, it was decided to make it the first population source. The second and third population sources were to be the 1940 and 1960 county tax books. As it turned out, however, the 1940 tax books were no longer available so the next complete set of tax books (1944) were used in their place.

In order to compile the three population pools from which the samples were drawn, the author recorded the name of the adult head of each household in the 1920 census and the name of each individual listed as a taxpayer in the 1944 and 1960 tax books. Having compiled each list, every name was given a number. The

total number of individuals pulled from each list in order to form a stratified sample was predetermined by taking the total number of households in Switzerland County in 1920, 1940, and 1960 (2,400, 2,100, and 1,800 respectively) and then dividing that number by fifty, having determined that a total of 126 was adequate for a population this size. The resulting numbers, forty-eight, forty-two, and thirty-six, determined the specific number of individuals to be pulled from each population. A random number table was used to pull the 1920 sample, while computer generated numbers were used in the 1944 and 1960 samples.³ Having pulled a total of 126 individuals in the three random samples, a series of specific fields were fixed upon in order to facilitate an in-depth study of Switzerland County's social structure in the twentieth century. Included among these fields were such items as place of birth, date of arrival of first ancestor/family member to settle in Switzerland County, occupation, residence, and ethnicity. The complete list of fields appears in Appendix Two.

Additional information regarding the ethnicity, history, and social structure of Switzerland County and its citizens was garnered in a series of thirty-six interviews that the author conducted with both current and past residents of the county. While several of the interviews offered the author a wealth of anecdotal information, their overall use to this study has been rather limited. In large part, this was due to a

³The author wishes to take this opportunity to thank Professor Brian S. Vargus, director of the Public Opinion Laboratory at IUPUI, for compiling the random number table used to pull the first random sample. The author would also like to thank his father, William E. Duvall, for his assistance in compiling the computer generated numbers which comprise the second and third random samples used in this study.

rather general lack of knowledge displayed by those persons who were interviewed of either their own ethnicity or of the county's history.

The final point that must be addressed before turning to the study itself is the issue of the author's own bias due to his ties to Switzerland County. Any thoughts that the author might have once entertained about downplaying his status as an insider (after all, he hasn't lived within 100 miles of Switzerland County since age two) were quickly abandoned upon his first perusal of the names generated in the random sample. In addition to several uncles of one degree or another, the list also included one of the author's great grandfathers, Claude E. Gullion (1888-1963). By the time the research phase of the project was completed, it was clear that fifteen individuals from the random sample (12 percent) were in fact related by blood or by marriage to the author. It also needs to be pointed out, in case it has not already become evident, that the author's family is not Swiss and that the author is in fact descended from several of the families whose date of arrival in Switzerland County predates that of any of the Swiss immigrants.

None of these facts, however, has precluded the author from undertaking this study of ethnicity in Switzerland County. Staking out a position as an "outside-insider" in Switzerland County, the author has attempted to acknowledge his ties of "descent" throughout this study, to warn the reader of any and all sources of his bias as such, and to halt any and all outbursts of latent "boosterism."⁴

⁴Jan Shipps, "An 'Inside-Outsider' in Zion," Dialogue 15, No. 1 (Spring 1982): 138-161.

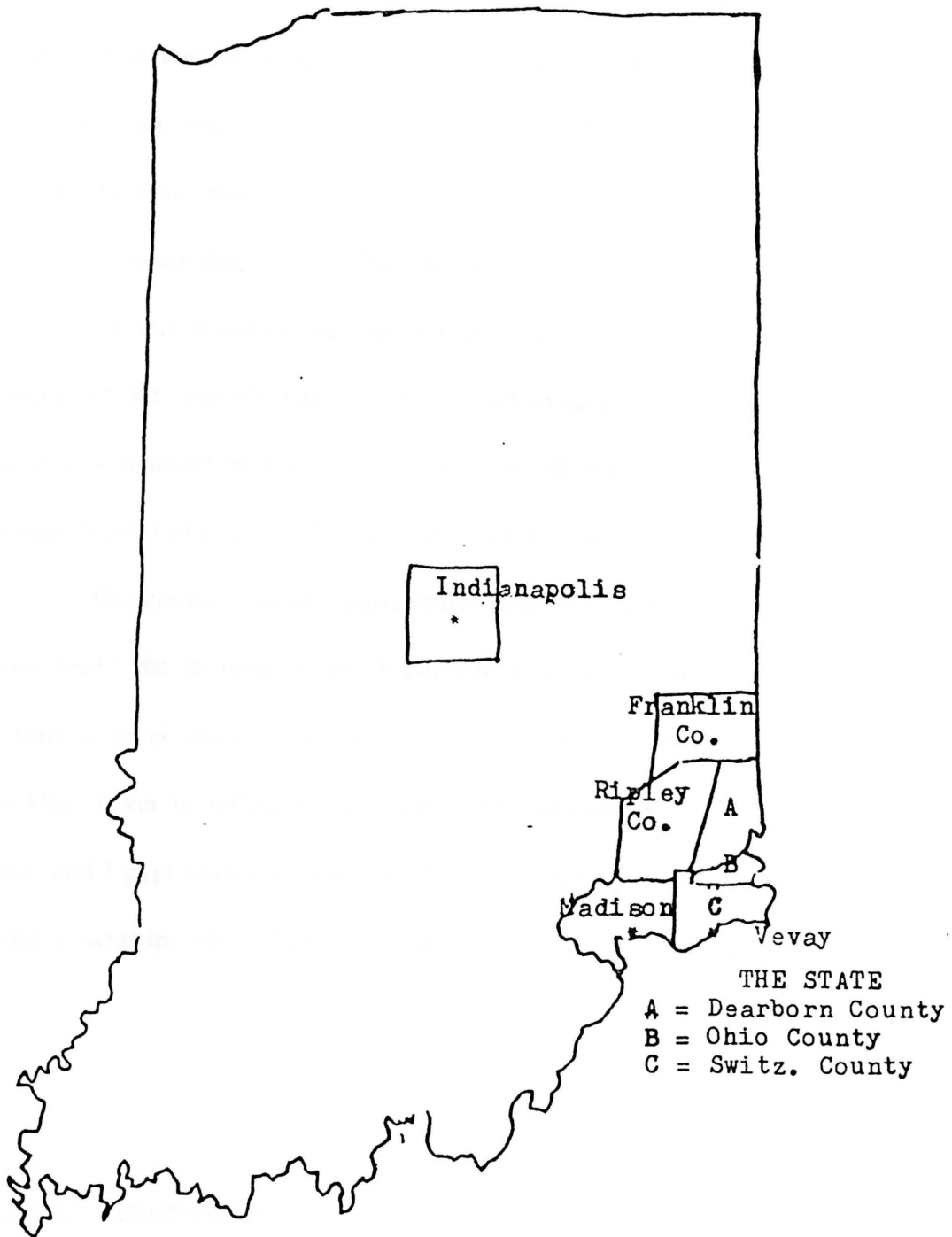
Chapter 1

Locale, Transportation, and Communication

Nestled in the steep hills and deep valleys of southeastern Indiana and bordered on both the east and south by the Ohio River, Switzerland County, Indiana, is the seventh smallest county in the state in terms of area. Divided into six townships (Posey, Jefferson, Pleasant, Craig, Cotton, and York), it covers an area of 224 square miles and contains a total of 141,440 acres of land. The county is the site of twelve villages or towns the largest of which is Vevay (pronounced Ve-Ve), the county seat.¹

Known for their "superb scenic qualities," Switzerland, Ohio, and

¹Department of Recreation and Park Administration et al., Tourist Recreation Resources in Southern Indiana: A Reconnaissance Study of Forty-Three Southern Indiana Counties (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1964), 434; Lois Cheever Rosenberger, "Switzerland County, Indiana, 1989" TMsS [photocopy], 1-4, Family History Center, Switzerland County Public Library, Vevay, Indiana; and Robert M. Taylor, Jr. et al., Indiana: A New Historical Guide (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1989), 148.



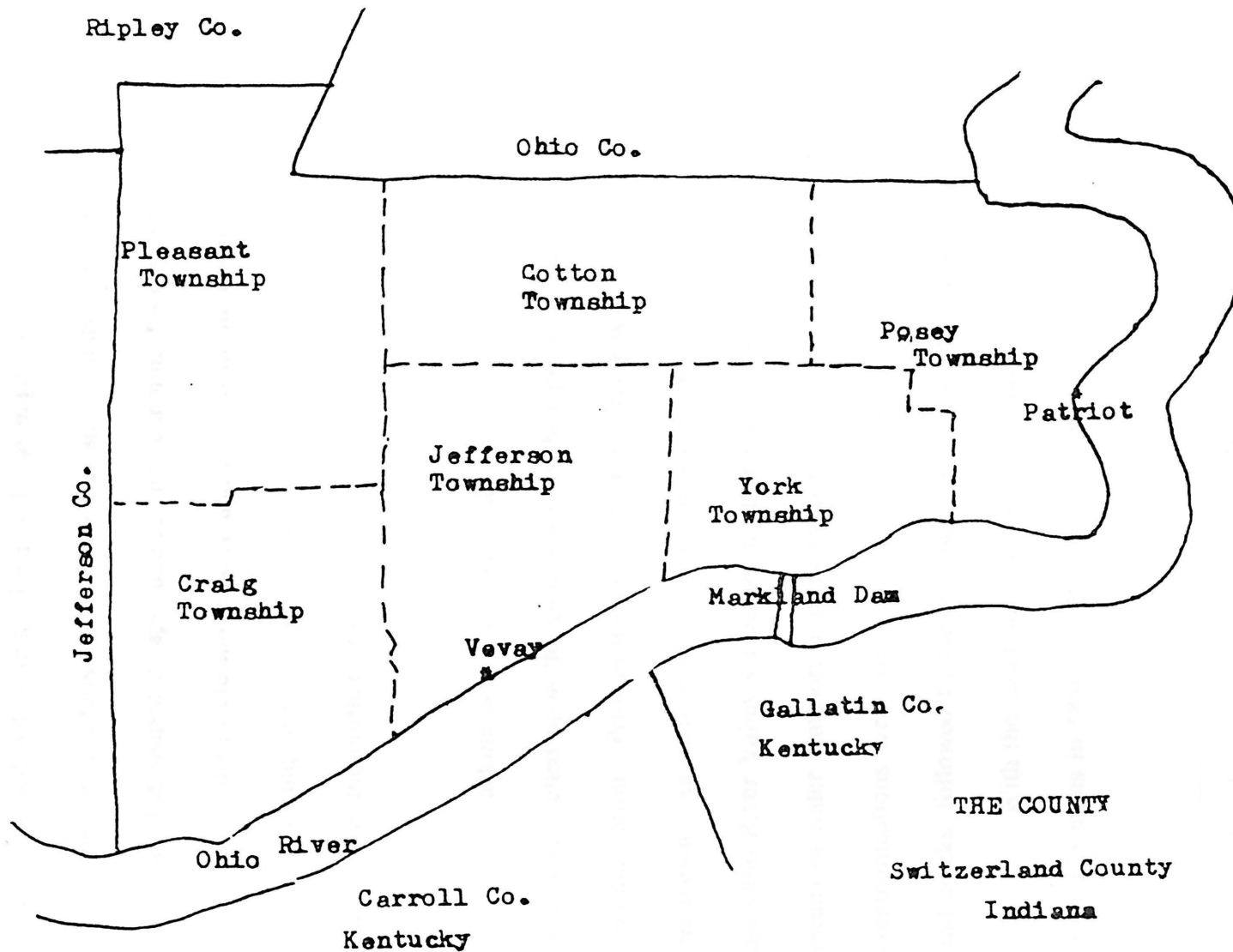
Dearborn counties are collectively referred to as the "little Switzerland region" of Indiana.² Their topography falls within a region known as the Dearborn Upland which is characterized by hills that rise from 950 to one thousand feet above sea level and "long, narrow, steep sloped ridges (that) . . . drop off abruptly into the valleys that wind sinuously across the region."³ In Switzerland County, tributary streams to the Ohio River, such as Indian Creek, Plum Creek, Loglick, and Bryant Creek, have carved deep valleys into the county's shale and limestone bedrock to such an extent that much of the county's total acreage is hillside. In fact, although 85 percent of the county's land is still devoted to agriculture, only 51,000 acres of the land encompassed by the county's farms is suitable for crop production. An additional 40,000 plus acres of land is devoted to pasture.⁴

The county's richest agricultural land is divided between three areas of "bottom land," the smallest of which contains three thousand acres, and a single large tract of level upland. The areas of bottom land are located in the flood plain of the Ohio River in Jefferson and Posey townships and are known as the Vevay, Mexico, and Egypt bottoms. The fourth area of rich agricultural land is located in Pleasant Township, which lies to the north and west of the Ohio

²Tourist Resources, 30.

³*Ibid.*, 44.

⁴Rosenberger, "Switzerland County, Indiana;" and Tourist Resources, 434.



River.⁵ Blessed with a mild climate--the average temperature is 55.9 degrees and 43.7 inches of rain falls annually--Switzerland County's beautiful but harsh geography has shaped its agricultural and economic history into the saga of two cash crops, hay in the nineteenth century and tobacco in the twentieth. The region's average growing season is 188 days long; winter tends to begin about two weeks later than in the northern half of the state and spring to commence about two weeks earlier.⁶

Lacking access to a rail line, the citizens of Switzerland County have historically relied upon the Ohio River as their primary means of transportation and communication. Prior to the 1850s the Ohio River was the principal "highway" in the region. As such, the inhabitants of Switzerland County were in the forefront of the Ohio River Valley's citizenry in their use of flatboats, ferries, and various other means of water transport to facilitate both commerce and travel. Intra-county communications were handled, initially, through the use of wilderness trails (traces) and creeks, followed by the development of a surveyed road system.⁷

With the rapid development of the railroad system in Indiana, expanding from 225 miles in 1850 to 7,400 miles by 1910, transportation on the Ohio River

⁵Schellie Associates, Comprehensive Plan Report for Switzerland County, Indiana August, 1964 (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1964), 6-8; and Rosenberger, "Switzerland County, Indiana."

⁶The Switzerland County Industrial Development Committee, Switzerland County, Indiana Information Folio (Vevay, Indiana: 1959), 3; and Tourist Resources, 49.

⁷Rosenberger, "Switzerland County, Indiana;" and Tourist Resources, 39-40.

declined reciprocally.⁸ The combined effect of the failure of Switzerland County to attain access to a rail line with the related decline in river transport was to effectively put a halt to any hopes that the county seat, Vevay, might have once had to become a regional center of trade, a role that went instead to Madison in neighboring Jefferson County, which was among the earliest Hoosier towns to become linked to a railroad.⁹

Since the early twentieth century and the advent of the automobile, the decline of the nation's reliance upon its railroads has had the surprising effect of leading to an enormous increase in barge traffic on the Ohio River. This was facilitated by the construction of a series of dams and locks, along the length of the Ohio River, begun in the 1920s as an aid to navigation. The result has been the emergence of the Ohio as one of the nation's principal inland waterways. An important link in this "waterway" is the Markland Dam, located a few miles east of Vevay, which was built in 1963. By the 1970s "more than twice as much freight tonnage as the Panama Canal" was being carried down the Ohio River.¹⁰ Served by several highways, including State Roads 56, 156, and 129,

⁸Ibid., 39-40.

⁹Donald T. Zimmer, "Madison, Indiana, 1811-1860: A Study in the Process of City Building" (Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1974).

¹⁰Rosenberger, "Switzerland County, Indiana."



THE REGION

Vevay is within 100 miles of
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and
Louisville

Switzerland County now lies within two hours easy driving time of not only Indianapolis, Indiana, but of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky, as well. In addition, a highway over the Markland Dam was opened in 1978 leading for the first time, since the closing of the ferries which once crisscrossed the Ohio River, to easy access to Kentucky from Switzerland County.¹¹

¹¹Ibid.; Information Folio, 2-3; and Tourist Resources, 203, 206, and 433.

Chapter 2

The History of Switzerland County, Indiana

The history of human habitation in Switzerland County began long before the arrival of the Swiss colonists in 1803. The earliest known inhabitants of the Ohio River Valley were the Paleo-Indians who first appeared in the region sometime between 12,000 and 8000 B.C. In the 1980s, an archeological study of the Mexico Bottom region of Posey Township uncovered artifacts, including projectile points and tool fragments, that have been dated to 8000 B.C. In 1990 workers on a marina project at Laughery Creek, thirty-eight miles up river from Vevay, discovered a Paleo-Indian village, and in 1991 excavations in the Vevay river bottoms uncovered artifacts that were tentatively dated to the early Archaic period which falls within the Archaic Tradition somewhere between 8000 and 1000 B.C.¹

¹James H. Kellar, "Indiana's Prehistory," in Indiana to 1816: The Colonial Period (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1971), 13-56; "In the Vevay Bottoms: Archaeologists Uncover Prehistoric Camp Sites," Vevay (Indiana) Reveille-Enterprise, 27 June 1991; and "Prehistoric Switzerland County," Grapevine, 1 (Spring 1990).

More numerous are remnants representative of the Woodland Tradition, 1000 B.C. to A.D. 900, in the guise of the burial mounds which are scattered throughout the county. In 1938, Francis Jennings identified two such burial mounds, one at Lamb and the other above Markland. In 1947, Guy Walden documented the existence of four additional mounds in the vicinity of Mt. Sterling as well as a fifth on Plum Creek. The mounds were between 8 feet and 35 feet tall and were described as containing "bones, stone relics, ash, flints, and charcoal."² During the era known as the Mississippian Tradition, between A.D. 900 and 1600, Switzerland County fell within the range of a coeval culture known as Fort Ancient which was confined to a narrow band of the Ohio River Valley eastward from Madison, Indiana.³ Representative of this cultural group are the remains of various structures that have been locally identified as "Indian lookout points" and "Indian Forts." In 1989, the county's Junior Historical Society received an award from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources for its efforts in identifying twenty-five such sites as part of the state's "Take Pride in America" program.⁴

It is only after 1600 that Indiana became the home of its "Indian occupants of record." The various bands of Miami, Potawatomi, Delawares, and Shawnee who

²Francis Jennings, "Primitive Switzerland County," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 13 October 1938; and Guy M. Walden, "History of Switzerland County Before 1800," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 19 June 1947.

³Kellar, "Indiana's Prehistory," 51.

⁴Jennings, "Primitive Switzerland County"; and "Prehistoric Switzerland County."

are known to have occupied the state arrived no earlier than the seventeenth century.⁵ Up to 1765, according to Perret Dufour, the area which became Switzerland County was used by a "confederacy" of tribes that included the Shawnee, Delawares, and Miami as a "communal hunting ground, in which no settlements were to be made." After 1765, however, several small bands of Indians, most probably Shawnee, appear to have taken up permanent residence within the confines of the county.⁶

The first known Euroamericans to appear in Switzerland County were members of a scouting expedition engaged in tracking the Indians who were responsible for a raid across the Ohio River into Kentucky. Two members of this scouting party, Samuel and Moses Grant, were killed next to what became known as Grants Creek in what is now Posey Township. The "Grants Creek Massacre" is the only documented Indian attack to occur within Switzerland County.⁷

The first permanent Euroamerican settlers in Switzerland County were Heathcoate and Rachel Pickett and their eight children. The Picketts were one of a group of seven families who left Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania in March 1790 in order to homestead in the Ohio River Valley. Sailing down the Ohio River on flatboats, six of the families settled on the Kentucky side of the river. Heathcoate Pickett,

⁵Kellar, "Indiana's Prehistory," 52.

⁶Perret Dufour, The Swiss Settlement of Switzerland County (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Commission, 1925), 1-17.

⁷Guy M. Walden, "Walden Tells of Old Injun Days in Switzerland County," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 1 February 1954.

however, chose a site along Plum Creek in what is now Jefferson Township in Switzerland County, Indiana. At the time that the Pickett family began clearing land on Plum Creek, there were three known Indian settlements within the county. The largest village was on the Ohio River opposite Port William (now known as Carrollton), Kentucky. The next largest village was on Indian Creek and the smallest was on Plum Creek near the Pickett homestead.⁸

Following the arrival of the Picketts in 1790, little is known of the county's native inhabitants. With the exception of the period leading up to and following the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, including the "Massacre of Pigeon Roost" near Madison, Indiana that winter, there is little indication of any antagonism or fear existing between the two communities.⁹ While the precise fate of the inhabitants of the three small villages located within the confines of Switzerland County is not recorded, there is evidence that many of the descendants of the earliest white settlers of the Ohio River Valley, especially those "in the Jefferson and Switzerland County area, have some amount of Indian blood."¹⁰ Although specific proof in regard to individual families may be lacking, this does at least offer one explanation for the otherwise unrecorded fate of the county's native population. Between 1790 and

⁸Ibid.; and Guy M. Walden, "The Story of the Pickett Family," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 28 February 1952.

⁹Dufour, The Swiss Settlement, 31-33, 358-361.

¹⁰George Miller, "Family Trees, Twigs, Chips," n.d. TMs [photocopy], 1, Family History Collection, Switzerland County Public Library, Vevay, Indiana.

1803, thirty additional Euroamerican families, consisting of several hundred individuals, settled in what is now Switzerland County. Their family names included: Drake, Rayls, Cotton, Gullion, Dickason, Jones, Lock, Brown, Froman, Lientz, Maguire, Tague, Nelson, Heady, Stewart, Harper, Miller, McCreary, David, and Gilliland. Of predominately Irish, Scotch-Irish, English, and German heritage, most of these families were adherents of the two faiths most associated with the moving frontier, the Baptists and the Methodists.¹¹

Having been on the move through the Upland South for a generation or more, most of these families had been "squatting" on land that they cleared and planted. As such they were members of that hardy group of pioneers who were

¹¹Birth and Death Records of Switzerland County, Genealogical Collection, Switzerland County Health Department, Vevay, Indiana; Ann Conner, "The Gullion Family," 1987 (?) TMs [photocopy], author's personal collection; Cotton Family File, Family History Collection, Switzerland County Public Library, Vevay, Indiana; Effa Morrison Danner, "The Old Homestead of Walden and Lamb," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 12 December 1946; Dickason/Dickinson Family File, Family History Collection, Jefferson County Public Library, Madison, Indiana; Drake Family File, Genealogical Collection, Switzerland County Health Department, Vevay, Indiana; Mrs. Armeda Scudder Drake, interview by author, written, Vevay, Indiana, 18 March 1993; Dufour, The Swiss Settlement; Mrs. Genola Gullion Duvall, interviews; Gullion Family File, Genealogical Collection, Switzerland County Health Department, Vevay, Indiana; Gullion Family File, Genealogy Collection, Switzerland County Historical Society, Vevay, Indiana; Herbert Earl Gullion, "The Family Tree of the Gullion and Lock Families," 1964 (?) TMs [photocopy], author's personal collection; C.G. Harraman, comp., History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, (Chicago, 1885), 989-1002; Pat Heady Green, ed. Heady Family Newsletter 1, No. 1 (Nov. 1971): 1-3 and 1, No. 5 (July 1972): 1-7; Heady Family File, Genealogical Collection, Switzerland County Health Department, Vevay, Indiana; McCreary Family File, Switzerland County Health Department, Vevay, Indiana; Pickett Family File, Family History Collection, Switzerland County Public Library, Vevay, Indiana; and Guy M. Walden, "Life of Nathan Walden . . . and His Descendants," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 1 January 1948 and 8 January 1948.

responsible for opening the wilderness to permanent settlement. Often lacking the cash to purchase the land that they "squatted" on, they would sell their "improvements" of the land to those settlers who followed in their wake and move on in renewed hopes of success farther to the West.¹²

Practicing a form of subsistence farming punctuated by frequent moves into ever more remote areas, members of most of these families would have had little or no opportunity to receive any type of formal education. In striking contrast to the European-born members of the Swiss Colony, many of Switzerland County's earliest white settlers appear to have been illiterate. Having settled up and down the Ohio River Valley, this first wave of Euroamerican settlers were, in most cases, forced up into the "hills" of the interior of the county upon the arrival of Jean Jacques Dufour's Swiss Colony in 1803.¹³

Jean Jacques Dufour was a native of the village of Chatelard, in the parish of Montreux, in what is today the canton of Vaud, Switzerland. He travelled throughout the United States between 1796 and 1803 in search of the ideal location to plant his vineyards and found a colony devoted to the cultivation of the vine. From 1799 to 1801 Dufour's efforts were concentrated on what became known as

¹²Effa Morrison Danner, "Old Times on Plum Creek," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 17 December 1992; Dufour, The Swiss Settlement, 7; C.G. Harraman, History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, 989-1002, 1005-1007; and L.C. Rudolph, "The Settlers," in The Hoosier State: Readings in Indiana History, Ralph D. Gray, ed., (Grand Rapids, Mich., 1980), vol. 1, 152-154.

¹³*Ibid.*; and Walden, "The Story of the Pickett Family."

the First Vineyard, which consisted of 633 acres of land in Jessamine County, Kentucky. It was to this settlement that seventeen colonists, including seven members of the Dufour family, travelled from Switzerland in the spring of 1801.¹⁴

After a combination of bad weather and an unnamed disease destroyed the First Vineyard's grape vines, Dufour petitioned Congress for a land grant of 2,500 acres of river bottom land in what is now Switzerland County. Following passage of an Act of Congress granting this request in May 1802, Dufour and his associates purchased an additional 1,200 acres of land adjacent to the congressional land grant and named the whole area "New Switzerland."¹⁵

The first Swiss colonists, Jean D. and Antoinette Dufour Morerod and the Philip Bettens family, settled in "New Switzerland" in 1803. Between 1803 and

¹⁴Dufour, The Swiss Settlement, 7-26; and Leo Schelbert, "Vevay, Indiana, and Chabag, Bessarabia: The Making of Two Winegrower Settlements," Yearbook of German-American Studies 25 (1990): 109-129. The author wishes to thank Dr. Sabine Jessner for bringing this article to his attention.

¹⁵Dufour, The Swiss Settlement, 7-26; and Julie LeClerc Knox, The Dufour Saga 1796-1942: The Story of the Eight Dufours who came from Switzerland and founded Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana (Crawfordsville, IN: Howell-Goodwin Printing Co. 1942), 26-27. Schelbert identifies the disease that killed the First Vineyard's plants as phylloxera vitifoliae.

1809 they were joined by the Borallay, Siebenthal, Mennet, Raymond, Deserens, Gex, Oboussier, Grisard, and Golay families as well as other members of the Dufour family. In 1810, the colony of "New Switzerland" consisted of sixty-six individuals and thirteen families.¹⁶ Although additional Swiss immigrants would continue to settle in Switzerland County throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, the actual "Swiss Colony" at "New Switzerland" for which the county would be named consisted of only those families who settled there between 1803 and 1810. Such notable local Swiss families as the Thiebauds, Schencks, Detraz, Dupraz, Murets, Ramsayers, Wisemans, and Moreillons were all later arrivals to the county.

The Swiss eventually settled in parts of the county, other than just in the vicinity of Vevay. However, they remained primarily associated with the Presbyterian and Baptist churches of that town. Although their influence has been enshrined in both the county and the county seat's name, only 0.7 percent of the county's inhabitants claimed Swiss ancestry in the 1990 Federal Census.¹⁷

After the establishment of "New Switzerland" in 1803, the next identifiable ethnic group to settle in the county was the so-called "Dutch settlement" of Pleasant

¹⁶Rosenberger, "Switzerland County, Indiana."

¹⁷Ibid., 7-26, 63-66, 212-213; and the 1990 Federal Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3A: Switzerland County, Indiana, Ancestry. Indianapolis, Indiana: Indiana State Library, State Data Center. The 1990 ancestor census table was drawn from self-identification enumerations and as such open to a variety of subjective problems. In addition, there were three ways in which the question of ancestry could be answered. In Switzerland County, a total of 2.27 percent of respondents claimed Swiss ancestry. In this study, however, all figures regarding ancestry are limited to the "First Ancestry Reported" only.

Township in 1817. Although the related families of Voris, Demaree, Banta, Carnine, Vannice, Vandever, Harmon, and Vanosdol, who formed the "Dutch settlement," were undoubtedly Dutch in origin, they were far from recent immigrants to the United States. Each of the families in question had immigrated from the Netherlands to the Dutch colonies in what are now New York and New Jersey sometime in the early to mid-seventeenth century.

Throughout the eighteenth century, Switzerland County's Dutch families travelled along routes parallel to those traversed by the county's first Euroamerican settlers, eventually moving to Pleasant Township from a settlement at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky in 1817. Although the members of the "Dutch settlement" were initially led by a Baptist minister, the Rev. Henry Banta, they appear to have quickly branched out to the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations. While the "Dutch settlement" has long appeared of significance to local authors, the 1990 Federal Census indicates that only 0.8 percent of the county's present population claims Dutch ancestry.¹⁸

¹⁸Banta Family File, Genealogical Collection, Switzerland County Health Department; Banta Family File, Family History Collection, Switzerland County Public Library; Theodore M. Banta, A Frisian Family. The Banta Genealogy. Descendants of Epke Jacobse, who came from Friesland, Netherlands, to New Amsterdam, February, 1659 (New York: 1893); Dufour, The Swiss Settlement, 73; Franklyn Frick and B. Van Osdol-Schnieder, Family Tree of Jacob Banta Vanosdol, 1788-1872 (n.p. 1986); Harraman, History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, 1153; Julie LeClerc Knox, "Vevay and Switzerland County," Indiana Magazine of History, 11 (1915), 220-221; Wanda L. Morford, Switzerland County, Indiana Cemetery Inscriptions, 1817-1985 (Cincinnati: 1986); and the 1990 Federal Census . . . Switzerland County, Ancestry. Although several members of Rev. and Mrs. Henry Banta's family were active members of the Shaker Community at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky, the author has been unable to determine whether or not that played any role

Following close upon the heels of the "Dutch settlement" in Pleasant Township was the "Scotch settlement" there. Between 1817 and 1820 a number of Scottish families, including those of McKenzie, Culbertson, Morton, Scott, and Glenn, settled in the southwestern corner of the township. During this same period the Andersons, McCallums, Cowans, Malcomsons, and Shaws settled in neighboring Craig Township. Many of these families were associated with the founding of Caledonia Presbyterian Church in Pleasant Township. In 1990, roughly 1.5 percent of the county's inhabitants claimed Scottish ancestry.¹⁹

The only other ethnic group, locally identified as such, to settle in Switzerland County was a group of immigrants from the German States of Hanover and Saxony who settled at Bear Creek in Pleasant Township. Among these families were the Vogels, Althoffs, Havercamps, Lohides, Buhligs, Kaisers, Obendorfs, Rudolphs, Freesens, Pottebaums, Schriebers, Dettmers, Eisbergs (Icebergs),

in their decision to move to Switzerland County.

¹⁹Birth and Death Records of Switzerland County, Switzerland County Health Department; Norman Brown, interviewed by author, telephone call, Vevay, Indiana, 15 March 1993; Carl S. and Clarabell Brown Crandell, interviewed by author, tape recording, Switzerland County, Indiana, 14 March 1993; Dufour, The Swiss Settlement, 73-74; Mrs. Nell Andrew Jaynes, interviewed by author, tape recording, Switzerland County, Indiana, 14 March 1993; Mrs. James S. Knox and Ruth M. Slevin, comps., Switzerland County, Indiana, Marriage Records, 1831-1885 (n.p. 1970); Knox, "Vevay and Switzerland County," 220-221; Memoirs of Some Switzerland County Families (recorded in Vevay, Indiana: 1928); Morford, Cemetery Inscriptions; the 1990 Federal Census . . . Switzerland County, Ancestry; Archibald Shaw, "The Autobiography of Archibald Shaw," 1937 (?) TMs [photocopy], Manuscript Collection, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana; Switzerland County, Indiana Marriages, 1814-1849 (Indianapolis: Heritage House, 1985); and "Caledonia: Portrait of a Community," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 22 February 1990.

Hoffmeiers, and Spechts. Several of these families were the founders of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church near Bear Branch.²⁰ There were also several other clusters of immigrants from Germany who settled in Switzerland County during the nineteenth century. Included among these families were the Mehrhoffs, Brameiers, Thiemans, Beckmans, Cooks, Krutzs, Brochslagers, Langhorsts, Bungers, Aschermans, Klines, Schrumps, Kohlers, and Lucks. On the whole, they settled in Posey and York townships and were responsible for organizing the German Protestant Church at Florence.²¹

Adding further strength to the county's German heritage were a number of families of German descent who settled there. In addition to the Rayls, Froman, and Lientz families who settled in the county prior to the arrival of the Swiss settlers in 1803, families such as the Protsmans, Shaddays, Leaps, Coles, Christmans, Kerns, Sieglitz, Lostutters, and Sigmons soon followed. These families were, for the most part, members of Methodist and Baptist congregations. More recently, a group of Amish families (numbering around 150 individuals in 1990) moved into Pleasant Township in the 1980s. The predominance of German roots among the citizens of

²⁰Lohide Family File, Switzerland County Public Library; "Vogel Family History," Switzerland County Public Library; Harraman, History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, 1163-1164; and Morford, Cemetery Inscriptions.

²¹Birth and Death Records of Switzerland County; Mrs. Lena Cook Duvall, interviewed by author, telephone call, Vevay, Indiana, 15 March 1993; Harraman, History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, 1180-1183; Knox and Slevin, Marriage Records; Morford, Cemetery Inscriptions; Mrs. Dorothy Shadday Roland, interviewed by author, written transcript, Vevay, Indiana, 18 March 1993; Switzerland County Marriages; and Mrs. Ruth Brameier Scwade, interviewed by author, telephone call, 15 March 1993.

Switzerland County is borne out by the returns from the 1990 Federal Census which showed 29 percent of the county's population claiming German ancestry.²²

The only other distinct ethnic group to settle in Switzerland County in significant numbers were the Irish. Taking into account both those families that immigrated from Ireland to the county as well as those families of Irish heritage who settled there, this group would include, among many others, such local families as the Browns, Andersons, Andrew(s), Moores, Tagues, McHenrys, Henrys, McClanahans, Harts, O'Neals, Currys, McNutts, Sullivans, Gullions, O'Days, and McCrearys. As has been the case of the previously mentioned ethnic groups, the Irish settlers and immigrants to the county seem to have been principally members of various Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian congregations. In 1990, the second largest ethnicity (11 percent) claimed in Switzerland County on the Federal Census was Irish.²³

²²Birth and Death Records of Switzerland County; Cole Family File, Switzerland County Health Department; Cole Family File, Switzerland County Public Library; Olive Clements Cotton, "Some Sigmon Family History," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 20 April 1944; Knox and Slevin, Marriage Records; Leap Family File, Switzerland County Health Department; Leap Family File, Switzerland County Public Library; Memoirs of Switzerland County Families; Morford, Cemetery Inscriptions; the 1990 Federal Census . . . Switzerland County, Ancestry; Protsman Family File, Switzerland County Health Department; Protsman Family File, Switzerland County Historical Society; Louis E. Shadday, A Shadday Family Tree (n.p. 1988); Sigmon Family File, Switzerland County Health Department; Sigmon Family File, Switzerland County Historical Society; and Switzerland County Marriages.

²³Anderson Family File, Switzerland County Health Department; Birth and Death Records of Switzerland County; Norman Brown interview; Conner, "The Gullion Family"; Curry Family File, Switzerland County Public Library; Gullion Family File, Switzerland County Health Department; Gullion Family File, Switzerland County Historical Society; Gullion, "The Family Tree of the Gullion & Lock Families"; Hart

In addition to these nineteenth-century Swiss, Dutch, Scottish, German, and Irish settlers, a relatively large number of families of English and Scotch-Irish backgrounds, primarily from New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, also settled in Switzerland County. Using the 1850 Federal Census, Gregory S. Rose has demonstrated that the southeastern corner of Indiana, including Switzerland County, had a higher concentration of settlers from New England and the mid-Atlantic states than any other portion of the entire southern half of the state.²⁴ Included among those families in Switzerland County who fall into this category of settler are the Blodgett, Howe, Dibble, Scudder, Slawson, Manser, Hyde, Ford, Humphrey, Tower, Warner, Stow, Oak, Lamson, Smith, Crandell, Harris, Bakes, Lyon, Archer, Osborn(e), Cheever, Stevens, and Carver families²⁵

Family File, Switzerland County Health Department; Mrs. Nell Andrew Jaynes interview; Knox and Slevin, Marriage Records; Memoirs of Switzerland County Families; Switzerland County Marriages; and the 1990 Federal Census . . . Switzerland County, Ancestry.

²⁴Gregory S. Rose, "Hoosier Origins: The Nativity of Indiana's United States-Born Population in 1850," Indiana Magazine of History, 81 (Sept. 1985), 201-232.

²⁵Ida Graham Archer, "A History of Pioneer Families; Manser, Slawson, and Graham," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 4 December 1947; Birth and Death Records of Switzerland County, Indiana, Switzerland County Health Department; Blodgett Family File, Switzerland County Public Library; Daniel W. Howe and Gilman B. Howe, Howe Genealogies (Haverhill, MA: 1929); Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution, A Roster of Revolutionary Ancestors of the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution, 2 vols. (Evansville, IN: Unigraphic, 1976); Knox and Slevin, Marriage Records; Karl G. Larew, Garrett Larew, Civil War Soldier: With an Account of His Ancestors and of His Descendants (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1975); Morford, Cemetery Inscriptions; Mrs. Roscoe C.O. O'Byrne, ed. and comp., Roster of Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution Buried in Indiana (n.p.: privately printed, 1938); Scudder Association of America, Scudder Association Bulletin, 26 (Dec. 1972): 23-42; and Charlemagne Tower, Tower Genealogy: An Account of the Descendants of John Tower of Higham, Massachusetts (Cambridge, MA: John Wilson and Son

When those families from Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland who settled in Switzerland County after 1803 are added to the first wave of Euroamerican settlers from the Upland South, it is clear that while they may not represent any single ethnic group they do, in fact, represent one of the largest cultural groups in the county.²⁶ Among the families falling into this former group are the Ogles, Tilleyes, Reeves, McKays, Lands, Griffiths, Clements, Craigs, Hickmans, Wileys, Todds, Orems, Duvalls, Bellamys, Jameses, Netherlands, Tapps, and Brindleys. Although it is impossible to single out one denomination which was favored by these families as a whole, it is clear that they were almost exclusively Protestant and predominately Baptist, Methodist, and Christian (Disciples of Christ).²⁷ While it is impossible to trace specific families in the 1990 census returns, these families are no doubt reflected in the figures for those people claiming English (9 percent), Scotch-Irish

University Press, 1891): 131, 213, 348, 362.

²⁶Kellar, "Indiana's Prehistory," 13-56; Gregory S. Rose, "Upland Southerners: The County Origins of Southern Migrants to Indiana by 1850," Indiana Magazine of History, 82 (Sept. 1986), 242-263; and L.C. Rudolph, "The Settlers," 152-154.

²⁷Birth and Death Records of Switzerland County; Clements Family File, Switzerland County Historical Society; Olive Clements Cotton, "Family History," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 9 November 1944; idem., "History of Parks Ridge," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 9 December 1943; Craig Family File, Switzerland County Health Department; Ella Porter Griffith, "Joshua Griffith: Pioneer Preacher," Indiana Magazine of History, 36 (March 1934), 34-42; idem., "The Long Run Baptist Church," Indiana Magazine of History, 31 (Sept. 1935), 204-212; James Family File, Switzerland County Public Library; McKay Family File, Switzerland County Health Department; Memoirs of Switzerland County Families; Morford, Cemetery Records; Ogle Family File, Switzerland County Health Department; Ogle Family File, Switzerland County Public Library; Reeves Family File, Switzerland County Health Department; and Wiley Family File, Switzerland County Health Department.

(1.7 percent), and American/United States (12 percent) ancestry.²⁸ In addition, certain families who moved to Switzerland County from New England, the mid-Atlantic states, and the Upland South would also be counted among those claiming German, French, Irish, and Scottish ancestry.²⁹

When Dearborn County was first organized as part of the Indiana Territory in 1801, present-day Switzerland County was included within its limits. In 1809, Dearborn County was divided and Switzerland County became part of the newly formed Jefferson County. The town of Vevay, which lay within the boundaries of "New Switzerland," was laid out by Jean Francois Dufour in 1813 and this same Jean Francois Dufour was given the privilege of naming Switzerland County when it was detached from Jefferson County in 1814. That same year Vevay was designated as both the county seat and the seat of justice, which it has remained to the present day.³⁰

Following Indiana's admission to statehood in 1816, the first board of commissioners divided the county into five townships--Posey, Cotton, Ross, Craig,

²⁸1990 Federal Census . . . Switzerland County, Ancestry.

²⁹Birth and Death Records of Switzerland County; Knox and Slevin, Marriage Records; Memoirs of Switzerland County Families; and the 1990 Federal Census . . . Switzerland County, Ancestry.

³⁰Dufour, The Swiss Settlement, 40-43, 59, 130-132.

and Jefferson--in 1817. In 1819, Pleasant Township was formed by dividing Craig Township in half. Following the loss of Ross Township, which was assigned to Ripley County by the Indiana General Assembly in 1822, a sixth and final township was formed in 1830 when York was formed out of parts of both Jefferson and Posey townships.³¹

During the county's first seventy years the population increased rapidly, achieving an historical high of 13,336 in 1880, with Vevay's population also peaking at 1,884 citizens. Over the next ninety years, however, Switzerland County's population declined steadily from one decade to the next, hitting an all-time low of 6,306 individuals in 1970, showing an average loss of five hundred people per decade. From 1970 to 1990 the county's population began to rise again; the total of 7,738 in 1990 showed an average gain of seven hundred people per decade.³²

Of particular interest to this study of the complex relationship between history, memory, and myth making is the fact that Vevay's population has remained relatively stable throughout the past century, having only fallen from its all-time high of 1,884 citizens in 1880 to 1,393 in 1990. What has not remained constant, however, is the degree to which Vevay's population is representative of the county's population as a whole. In 1880, Vevay's citizens constituted 14 percent of the

³¹Ibid.

³²Federal Census of Population for Switzerland County, Indiana, 1880-1990; and Indiana Business Research Center, Indiana County Profile: Switzerland (Indiana University School of Business: [1989]), 1-2.

county's entire population; by 1970, 23 percent of the citizens of Switzerland County lived in Vevay. Reflecting the slight gain in population between 1970 and 1990, Vevay's citizens now comprise 18 percent of the county's current population.³³

Although agriculture has traditionally been the principal mainstay of Switzerland County's economy, there is a long tradition of industrial endeavor. The county's earliest industry, wine making, was introduced by the Swiss Colonists in 1803. While wine production rose to 2,000 to 3,000 gallons a year by 1828, the vineyards were eventually abandoned in the mid-nineteenth century due to a desire on the part of the children and grandchildren of the Swiss immigrants to raise more profitable and less worrisome crops.³⁴ By 1880, the county's industrial base had expanded to include several furniture factories, a carriage factory, a cigar factory, and a woolen mill, as well as numerous grist and saw mills. In addition, the county also boasted as many as forty stores, twenty saloons, and over thirty churches.³⁵

After 1880, however, the county's industries experienced a similar decline to that which took place in its population. By 1913 the county's manufacturing base had dwindled down to a single furniture factory, an ice plant, two flour mills, and a

³³Ibid.

³⁴Dufour, The Swiss Settlement, 363; and Rosenberger, "Switzerland County, Indiana."

³⁵Harraman, History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, 1040-1054, 1116-1184.

planing mill.³⁶ In 1948, the U.S. Shoe Corporation opened a plant in Vevay providing 400 to 450 local jobs, and by 1988 the county's industries included the Randall Company, Hilltop Concrete Corporation, and the Plastic Molding Corporation. Even so, only 577 of Switzerland County's citizens were employed by these industries in 1988.³⁷

The county's agricultural history has basically been the story of two cash crops, hay in the nineteenth century, and tobacco in the twentieth. Following the demise of the vineyards in the mid-nineteenth century, Switzerland County's chief agricultural export was hay. In the 1860s, when hay prices peaked at \$35 a ton, with most of the county's farmers raising one to two tons per acre, the county's hay crop "brought as much, or more money, into the county than all the other crops combined."³⁸ By the 1880s, however, the combination of falling prices and declining yields due to depleted soil, forced most of the county's farmers to turn from hay to tobacco as their chief cash crop. At the turn of the century, the combined counties of Switzerland, Dearborn, Ohio, and Franklin, formed one of Indiana's most significant tobacco growing regions, a situation which has continued

³⁶Vevay High School Senior Class of 1913, Brief History of Switzerland County, Indiana (Vevay, Indiana, 1913).

³⁷Research Center, Indiana County Profile; Rosenberger, "Switzerland County, Indiana;" and Tourist Resources, 434.

³⁸Harraman, History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, 1029-1030.

to the present time.³⁹

Since its formation in 1814, the county's cultural history has largely been centered in Vevay and focused on its founder's Swiss heritage. This process began at the close of the Civil War with the publication of a series of articles on the Swiss Colony by Perret Dufour (1807-1884) in the Vevay Democrat (established 1868) and the Vevay Reveille (established 1853). This was followed by the use of Dufour's material as the basis of the first printed county history which was published in 1885. The process culminated in the Indiana Historical Commission's publication in 1925 of Dufour's previously unpublished manuscripts as the Swiss Settlement of Switzerland County, Indiana. As author of the only published histories of Switzerland County, Dufour's Swiss centered interpretation of the county's history remains relatively unchallenged to the present day. Since the 1960s, beginning with the celebration of Vevay's sesquicentennial in 1963 and followed by the introduction of an annual Swiss Wine Festival in 1968 (replaced in 1979 by the nonalcoholic Swiss Alpine Festival), many of the county's limited resources have been applied toward the exploitation of the Swiss heritage that Dufour's work did so much to enshrine.⁴⁰

For almost twenty-five years this effort has been greatly augmented by the

³⁹Ibid., 1029-1030; 1987 Census of Agriculture, County Data (Indiana), 444; Clifton J. Phillips, Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880-1920 (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau and Indiana Historical Society, 1968), 155-156; Rosenberger, "Switzerland County, Indiana."

⁴⁰Harraman, History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, 988; and Rosenberger, "Switzerland County, Indiana."

Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation, which was established in 1980 by native son and millionaire philanthropist Paul W. Ogle. At the time of his death in 1989, Ogle had donated nearly \$10 million to various county projects, many of which were pointedly geared toward enhancing the county's nascent tourism industry. The most visible example was the construction of the Ogle Haus Inn at a cost of \$3 million in 1986. Since 1989, the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation has continued to fund county projects, as has its parent organization, the Ogle Foundation, which is headquartered in Jeffersonville, Indiana.⁴¹

In 1991, the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation received a grant of \$21,500 from the Indiana Department of Commerce to set up a tourist information office in Vevay. In 1993, the Foundation received a grant of \$13,000 from the state's Tourism Information & Promotion Fund to produce a television commercial promoting Switzerland County. The Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation's most recent efforts were directed toward the building of a proposed Swiss Cheese Factory and Swiss Cultural Center which were to be funded by a combination of Swiss backers, local citizens, state sources, as well as the Foundation itself. The first phase of the project, the cheese factory, was expected to be completed sometime in 1994.⁴² However, it now appears that all such plans are on hold indefinitely until

⁴¹"Paul Ogle Dies Tuesday in Ogle Haus," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 23 March 1989; and "The Legacy of Paul Ogle," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 22 October 1992.

⁴²"Foundation Grants \$3 million for Charitable Activities," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 15 March 1990; "From the Paul Ogle Foundation," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 15 March 1990; "The Ogle Plan for Vevay's Future," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 15 February 1990; "Plans Moving Forward for the Swiss Center," Vevay

the Foundation sorts out its tax problems. In order to maintain its tax free status, the Foundation will have to sell the Ogle Haus Inn, an event that can only increase the size of the Foundation's endowment in the long run.⁴³ In the meantime, the citizens of Switzerland County have also voted in favor of pursuing one of the licenses for riverboat gambling that the General Assembly approved in 1993.⁴⁴ The effect of both of these events on the county's economy is not yet known.

Reveille-Enterprise, 2 August 1990; "Tourism Grant Awarded," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 14 February 1993; and "Tourist Information Office Planned Here," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 24 December 1991.

⁴³"For Sale: The Ogle Haus," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 16 December 1993.

⁴⁴"Florence Site Chosen for Riverboat Casino," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 21 October 1993; and "The Riverboat is Coming," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 4 November 1993.

Chapter 3

The Economic and Social Structure of Switzerland County

Agriculture has been the backbone of Switzerland County's economy throughout its history. Known as the "banner hay county of the state" in the mid-nineteenth century, the county's hay crop was bringing "as much, or more, money into the county than all other crops combined" by 1860.¹ At the height of its cultivation U. P. Schenck (known as "the Hay King"), shipped 25,885 bales of Switzerland County's hay, weighing 9,410,710 pounds, in one ten month period alone.² Following the end of the Civil War, however, a combination of falling prices and increasingly lower yields due to soil depletion and over tillage eventually combined to make hay farming unprofitable if not impossible throughout much of the county.³

¹Harraman, History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, 1029-1030; and Information Folio, 2.

²Carolyn Danner Beach, Turn to the River: U. P. Schenck, Swiss Immigrant, Entrepreneur, Shipping Magnate, and Family Man (Vevay, Indiana: 1987), 19-20.

³Harraman, History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, 1029-1030.

In search of a new cash crop, many of the county's farmers turned to tobacco in the 1890s. As late as 1880, tobacco cultivation in Indiana was considered little better than a marginal part of the state's economy while its cultivators were viewed as being part of a "class of roaming farmers" who could always find a "ready market for it" but at prices which would barely cover its cost of production. As a rule, neither the "best farmers" nor the "best lands" were devoted to tobacco cultivation in nineteenth-century Indiana. As hay lost its hold on Switzerland County's economy, however, tobacco increasingly came to replace it as the farmer's cash crop of choice. By the early twentieth century, tobacco was firmly entrenched as the county's single most important crop and it remains the county's principal money crop to this day. According to the most recent Federal Census of Agriculture, Switzerland County's farmers produced over 2 million of the 11 million pounds of tobacco raised in Indiana and as recently as November, 1993, it was estimated that local farms were producing as much as 3.5 million pounds of tobacco for a profit of as much as \$6.5 million.⁴

Although tobacco cultivation may have been viewed askance in the nineteenth century, it has proven to be ideally suited to Switzerland County. In an area in which the largest tracts of prime agricultural land are limited to the rich "bottom land" along the Ohio River or the rolling hills of a single township, tobacco can be

⁴Information Folio, 11; the 1987 Federal Census of Agriculture: County Data (Indiana), 444; Phillips, Indiana in Transition, 155-156; Rosenberger, "Switzerland County, Indiana;" and "Tobacco! Market Opens Monday," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 18 November 1993.

grown virtually anywhere in the county. While the cultivation of hay or cereal grain tended to encourage the formation of larger farm units, tobacco cultivation is well suited to the relatively small farms that have remained commonplace in the hilly terrain of Switzerland County.⁵

The county's industrial history, on the other hand, is largely the story of a single factory in Vevay, the U.S. Shoe Corporation. Although the county boasted a number of factories and mills in the nineteenth century, by the early 1900s county industry consisted of a single furniture factory and three mills.⁶ Since opening in 1948, the U.S. Shoe Corporation has consistently provided between 70 and 78 percent of all of Switzerland County's manufacturing jobs. Since the 1940s additional industries have located in the county, primarily in Vevay and Patriot, but the total number of jobs provided by these firms has remained quite low. As of 1988, only 22 percent of the county's residents were employed by local industry while an additional 25.3 percent were employed outside of Switzerland County.⁷

Chief among his reasons for forming the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation in 1980 was Paul W. Ogle's growing concern for the economic future of Switzerland County and its citizens. In Ogle's opinion, the county's farmers could no longer rely upon tobacco as their main source of income at a time when tobacco products were increasingly under attack. At the same time, Ogle recognized that the

⁵Harraman, History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, 1029-1030; and Comprehensive Plan, 8-9.

⁶County Profile, 1-2; and Rosenberger, "Switzerland County, Indiana."

⁷Ibid.

county's small industrial base would not be able to provide employment for the roughly 40 percent of the population that was engaged solely in farming.⁸ Picking up on an idea first articulated in an Indiana University study of "Tourist and Recreation Potential in Southern Indiana" in 1964, Ogle was engaged in compiling a blueprint for addressing Switzerland County's dilemma, through tourism and recreation, at the time of his death in 1989.⁹ The "Ogle Plan" and its ramifications will be discussed in subsequent chapters.

Before moving on to an analysis of the county's social structure, however, it should be noted that even a community as small as Switzerland County presents numerous challenges to the scholar when it comes to the study of its social composition. While historians have long relied upon court records (wills, tax books, land records, etc.) and the manuscript census as tools for conducting their research into a community's social structure, neither the manuscript census nor court records alone can begin to untangle the complex web of kinship that forms the basis of even the least complex society.

In Generations and Change, Robert M. Taylor, Jr. and Ralph J. Crandall present a compelling argument for the usefulness of incorporating genealogical research into any such examination of a community's social structure. In the investigation of a community's kin groups and kin networks, and their functioning

⁸County Profile, 1-2; 1987 Census of Agriculture, 444; and "Tobacco! Market Opens Monday."

⁹"The Ogle Plan for Vevay's Future"; and Tourist Resources, 30-31, 212, 437-439.

within that community's economic, political, and religious life, the scholar can only enrich our understanding of social structure itself.¹⁰ By making use of "the sort of horizontal and vertical kin connections" that genealogical research can reveal, historians should be able to flesh out that framework of a community's social structure that emerges from an analysis of the manuscript census or a community's legal records.¹¹

In the case of Switzerland County, genealogical research has uncovered a complex web of kin groups which form a number of interlocking kin networks composed of families whose date of arrival in the county is prior to 1900. As the charts in Appendix Ten demonstrate, the county's kin networks incorporate both Swiss and non-Swiss families. This has resulted in the formation of a community-wide ethnicity of rhetorical descent. The significance of this phenomenon will be explored in the coming chapters.

Turning to Switzerland County's social structure, we can, with a few introductory remarks, begin to interpret the information provided by an examination of our three random samples of the county's population between 1920 and 1960. The first items that need to be addressed, however, are the issues of gender and race. Although census data indicate that the county's population has been almost evenly

¹⁰Robert M. Taylor, Jr. and Ralph J. Crandall, "Historians and Genealogists: An Emerging Community of Interest," in Generations and Change: Genealogical Perspectives in Social History, ed. Robert M. Taylor, Jr. and Ralph J. Crandall (Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 1986), 3-26.

¹¹Ibid., 23.

divided between males and females since the mid-nineteenth century, the nature of the sources used to compile the random sample (heads of household from the federal census returns and tax records) restricted the number of women available for study. Out of a total sample of 126 individuals only nineteen (or 15 percent) of the random sample were women. In order to better understand the implications of the gender bias built into the data base, it should be pointed out that the overall trend in the county's population has been toward a slight decline in the number of males (from a high of 52 percent of the population in 1850 to only 48 percent in 1990) matched by the opposite trend in the distaff side of the population.¹²

In the area of race, Switzerland County's population has been predominately Euroamerican since the early nineteenth century. The county's African-American population peaked in 1870 when its 121 black citizens comprised 0.99 percent of the county's population. By 1990, the county's African-American citizens constituted only 0.19 percent of the population. Figures for other minority groups, such as Asians, Native Americans, and Hispanics, are unavailable for the nineteenth century but in 1990 these three groups combined made up 0.62 percent of the population.¹³ In the random sample, 95 percent of the individuals were identified as being white while the race of the remaining 5 percent was unidentifiable.¹⁴

¹² Federal Census of Population for Switzerland County, Indiana, 1880-1990. All calculations are the author's (see Appendix Seven).

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴For further details see the Random Sample List, found in Appendix One, and Appendix Seven below.

Of the 126 individuals who were selected in the random population sample, the author was unable to ascertain the identity of four individuals: Verle Gray, Olay Schulz, Ronald E. Thompson, and Raymond Nay. In addition, two other members of the random sample, Charles Griffin and Howard Webster, were identifiable only in so far as their presence in Switzerland County's 1960 and 1944 Tax Books was concerned. As a result, 5 percent of the random sample was deemed unidentifiable while 95 percent of the sample was viewed as yielding at least some significant data.

Turning first to the issues of nativity, residence, and persistence, the places of birth of 114 members of the sample were discovered. Of those 114 men and women, seventy-seven (68 percent) were born in Switzerland County. Ten of those seventy-seven (8.8 percent of 114) were born in Vevay. Of those individuals born outside of Switzerland County, 7.9 percent were born in other Indiana counties while 18 percent were born in Kentucky. None of those persons whose place of birth could be determined was born out of the United States.¹⁵ During the course of their life, forty-five individuals (38 percent of the sample) could be shown to have spent at least part of their life residing in Vevay and 47 percent of the sample were shown to have been "lifelong" residents of the county. In addition, Tables 1 and 2 illustrate a breakdown of the county's population by nativity and race based on the returns of the Federal Census of population in 1920, 1950, and 1960.

Eighty-five members of the random sample (67 percent) were proven to be members of families who settled in Switzerland County prior to 1900 while an

¹⁵See Appendix Seven section 12 below.

Table 1. Nativity and Race, 1920-1960*

	1920 N = 9311	1950 N = 7599	1960 N = 7092
Native White	99	99	100
Foreign Born White	0.8	0.4	....
Black	0.4	0.2	....

Source: Federal Census of Population, Switzerland
County, Indiana, 1920, 1950, 1960

*percentages

Table 2. Nativity of Foreign Born by Country of Birth

	1920	1950
Germany	60	7
Canada	4	5
England/Wales	2	6
France	2	....
Ireland	1	....
Scotland	1	....
Yugoslavia	1	1
Poland	....	5
Hungary	....	1
Asia	....	1
Other	1	3

Source: Federal Census of Population, Switzerland
County, Indiana, 1920, 1950

additional twenty-five persons in the sample (20 percent) were members of families who settled in the county between 1900 and 1944.¹⁶ Fifty-seven sample members (45 percent) were descendants of families who were resident in the county by 1850.¹⁷ Three members of the sample (2.4 percent)--Julie Dufour, Elmer E. Protsman, and Pauline Siebenthal Bridenhager--were descendants of the original Swiss Colonists who settled in the county between 1803 and 1810. Another ten sample members (7.9 percent)--Wilson Oak, Claude E. Gullion, Michael Cole, Pauline Works Tinker, Roy Manuel, James R. Cole, Elmer C. Brown, Irvin H. James, Dr. C. O. Sieglitz, and Léonard Rayles--were descended from families who settled in Switzerland County prior to the arrival of the Swiss Colonists.¹⁸ Five sample members (4.8 percent)--Jacob L. Detraz, Blanche Banta Lorch, Hanna Banta Lamson, Robert Banta, and Charles Clements--were descended from members of the "Dutch settlement," while another five sample members (4 percent)--John W. Anderson, Frederick A. Tilley, Harry Riley, Harry C. Shaw, and Margaret Shaw Olcott--were descended from the "Scotch settlers" of Pleasant and Craig townships.¹⁹ Finally, 5.5 percent of the sample, including Walter Cook, Albert H. Mehrhoff, Grace Mehrhoff Stoops, Lawrence K. Lohide, Joseph Ascherman, and Clayton Bunger, were descended from families who were part of the German

¹⁶See Appendix Seven sections 13-23 below.

¹⁷See Appendix Seven sections 13-23 below.

¹⁸See Appendix Seven section 15-16 below.

¹⁹See Appendix Seven section 7 and Appendix Ten below.

settlements in either Pleasant, Posey, or York townships.²⁰

The occupations of seventeen of the male members (14 percent) of the random sample were unidentified.²¹ Of the 90 men and 19 women of the random sample for whom an occupation could be determined, sixty-six men (73 percent) and two women (11 percent) were identified as farmers. Of those sixty-six men, 71 percent (47) were engaged exclusively in farming. Twenty-three men (26 percent) worked in a variety of occupations exclusive of farming. An equal percentage of the women in the sample (26 percent) were engaged in occupations outside of that of homemaker.²² Tables 3 and 4 offer the reader an opportunity to compare these figures to those regarding occupation as reported in the 1950 and 1960 Federal Census of Population.

Included among the various occupations held by members of the sample were those of attorney (James R. Cole and Pauline Siebenthal Bridenhager), banker (Roy Manuel, Russell H. Pickett, William A. Reeves, and Dr. C. O. Sieglitz), grocer (John A. Danglade I, A. W. Dibble, Scott B. Furnish, Harry Riley, and Harry C. Shaw), dressmaker (Julie Dufour), optometrist (Dr. C. O. Sieglitz), chemist (Mort Buchanan), weaver (Christie Smith), car salesman (Dawson C. Tinker), plasterer (William Rose Cole), telephone operator (Nella Reser Trimble), miller (John A. Truitt), and teacher (John A. Danglade II, A. W. Dibble, Margaret Shaw Olcott,

²⁰See Appendix Seven section 7 and Appendix Ten below.

²¹See Appendix Seven section 8 below.

²²See n. 19 above.

Table 3. Occupation Males of Age 14 and Over*

	1950 N = 2290	1960 N = 1922
Agriculture	66	46
Manufacturing	9.5	19
Other Industries	13	35
Professional/Tech.	2.8	4
Clerical/Sales	2.8	4
Laborer (non Ag.)	2.9	8.5

Source: Federal Census of Population, Switzerland
County, Indiana, 1950, 1960

*percentages

Table 4. Occupation of Females Age 14 and Over*

	1950 N = 500	1960 N = 836
Agriculture	0.7	15
Manufacturing	35	35
Other Industries	21	50
Professional/Tech.	12	12
Clerical/Sales	18	13
Laborer (non Ag.)	1.4	0.5
Home Maker	71	....

Source: Federal Census of Population, Switzerland
County, Indiana, 1950, 1960

*percentages

Russell H. Pickett, William A. Reeves, Pauline Works Tinker, and Walter S. Wilson). In addition, occupations such as blacksmith, trucker, bus driver, diver, lock worker, clerk, custodian, cabinet maker, shop owner, junk dealer, and mechanic were also represented in the random sample.²³

Religious affiliations could only be determined for sixty-eight members of the random sample (54 percent). Of those sixty-eight individuals, the two single largest denominations were the Baptists (twenty-nine) and Methodists (nineteen) whose combined membership represented 71 percent of those persons whose religious affinity was determined.²⁴ The next largest group, the Presbyterians, was noteworthy in that two of the five persons so identified, Julie Dufour and Dr. C. O. Sieglitz, were lifelong residents of Vevay while a third member of this denomination, Russell H. Pickett, was also a long term resident of Vevay. Russell Jump and George A. Payne, the remaining Presbyterians, were, however, both born in other states.²⁵ Of the remaining individuals whose religious affiliation has been determined, four (5.9 percent) were members of the Church of Christ, four (5.9 percent) were members of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), two (2.9 percent) were members of Vevay's Nazarene congregation, and two (2.9 percent) were members of the United Brethren church of Vevay. In addition there was one member of the Holiness Church, one member of the Pentecostal church, and one

²³See n. 19 above.

²⁴See Appendix Seven section 4 below.

²⁵See n. 22 above.

Table 6. Religious Affiliation*

	Sample** N=126	1906 N=4018	1916 N=3274	1926 N=3450	1936 N=3627
Baptists	43	36	36	42	46
Methodists	28	36	38	34	33
Presbyterian	7.4	4.0	4.9	5.0	0.3
Disciples/Christian	5.9	8.1	8.1	9.5	8.1
Nazarene/Pentecostal	4.4	.....	.....	.....	0.5
United Brethren	2.9	7.5	6.4	2.1	3.2
Catholic	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3
Lutheran	.....	.....	2.4	.....	.....
Other Protestant	.....	4.7	.....	.....	.....
All Other Bodies	.....	.....	1.1	4.6	5.0
Reformed Church (USA)	.....	2.8	2.0	2.0	.....
Evangelical/Reformed	.....	.....	.....	1.5	.....
Negro Baptists	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6
Church of Christ	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holiness	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Source: Federal Census of Religious Bodies, Switzerland County, Indiana, 1906, 1916, 1926, 1936. Also see Appendix Seven section 4 below.

*percentages

**no time breakdown

Roman Catholic.²⁶ In Table 5 the religious affiliations of the members of the random sample are compared to the results from the returns of the Federal Census of Religious Bodies taken in 1906, 1916, 1926, and 1936.

While political affiliation was not determined for the members of the sample, the author did determine the number of persons to hold any sort of public office. Of the 126 individuals in the random sample, only three persons, A. W. Dibble, William A. Reeves, and William A. Shadday, served as an elected official of either Switzerland County or the town of Vevay. Reeves (1876-1961) served two terms as county auditor and one term as trustee of York township. Dibble (1878-1944) served a single term as a member of the Vevay town board and Shadday (1849-1926) served as one of the county commissioners.²⁷ While none of these men were Swiss, all three were members of families who had settled in the county prior to 1820.²⁸

Turning now to the issue of the ethnicity of Switzerland County's inhabitants, as illustrated by the random sample, the ethnic background of eighty-six persons (i.e., 68 percent of the sample) was at least partially determined. Not surprisingly, in light of the results of the 1990 census, the two largest ethnicities represented in the sample were English (57 percent) and German (31 percent). They were followed

²⁶See n. 22 above.

²⁷See Appendix Seven section 5 and Appendix Ten below.

²⁸See n. 25 above.

by Irish (16 percent), Scottish (12 percent), and Dutch (10 percent).²⁹ The remaining ethnicities within the sample, as identified by the author, were French (8 percent), Swiss (8 percent), Scotch-Irish (7 percent), and Welsh (2 percent).³⁰ Although these figures may appear to be inflated, especially in comparison to those supplied by the 1990 census in chapter two of this study, they are a reflection of the complexity of the issue of ethnicity in a community in which 67 percent of the population's ancestors (as represented by the random sample) arrived prior to 1900.

The final point to be discussed in this investigation of Switzerland County's social structure, as illuminated by the random population sample, is the issue of kinship. As noted earlier, the study of kin groups through genealogical research can only enrich our overall understanding of social structure. In addition, the interaction of such kin groups with one another (as well as those of the larger kin networks created through marriage, adoption, and so on) in a community's political, economic, and religious life is the very essence of social structure in a small, stable community such as Switzerland County.

Treating relationships both by blood and by marriage as equal, a total of fifteen individuals from the sample (12 percent) were related to the author of this study. Included among whom were: Claude E. Gullion, Clarence Hickman, Charles Clements, Eugene H. Morgan, Joseph Parker, Elmer E. Protsman, and Dr. C. O.

²⁹See Appendix Seven section 7 below.

³⁰See n. 27 above.

Sieglitz.³¹ An additional twenty-nine individuals from the sample (23 percent) turned out to be related to the author's relatives; examples include Walter Cook, Harry Riley, A. W. Dibble, William A. Shadday, Robert D. Slawson, Samuel Rose, and both John A. Danglade I and John A. Danglade II.³² Altogether sixty-eight members of the sample (54 percent) turned out to be related to at least one other person in either the sample itself, the list of authors whose work is used throughout the study, the list of individuals who were interviewed by the author, or one of the four case studies discussed in the next chapter.³³

Within the sample itself, there were two pairs of siblings, Edward Wright and Leonard Wright, and Albert H. Mehrhoff and Grace Mehrhoff Stoops, and one case of brothers-in-law, Claude E. Gullion and Clarence Hickman.³⁴ There was one instance of a father and daughter-in-law, Jacob L. Detraz and Hazel Moreillon Detraz, one case of an uncle and his niece, Thurston Netherland and Pauline Siebenthal Bridenhager, and one instance of a great aunt and her nephew, Pauline Searcy Lyon and A.W. Dibble.³⁵ There were five pairs of uncles and nephews: Amos A. Hastings and John A. Danglade II, Thomas J. Day and Leonard Rayles, John A. Danglade I and John A. Danglade II, Joseph Parker and Edward F.

³¹See Appendix Seven section 9 and Appendix Ten below.

³²See Appendix Seven section 10 and Appendix Ten below.

³³See Appendix Seven section 11 and Appendix Ten below.

³⁴See Appendix One, Appendix Seven section 11 and Appendix Ten below.

³⁵See n. 32 above.

Langhorst, and Harry Christman and Harold Christman.³⁶ There were also three instances of great uncles and their nephews: William A. Reeves and Russell Pickett, William A. Shadday and Roy Manuel, and Joseph Parker and Clarence Hickman.³⁷ Finally, there were four cases of first cousins: Jacob L. Detraz and Christie Smith, Jacob L. Detraz and Blanche Banta Lamson, Edwin M. Brown and Blanche Banta Lamson, and Irvin H. James and Sol Fancher.³⁸ These relationships, as well as all such additional relationships, will be illustrated in the family charts in Appendix Ten.

Having concluded our examination of both the economic structure of Switzerland County and the social structure of the county, as illustrated by the data culled from the random population samples, we can now turn to a closer examination of the four individuals who comprise this work's case studies: Helen Protsman Danglade, William Wesley Duvall, Julie LeClerc Knox, and Paul William Ogle.

³⁶See n. 32 above.

³⁷See n. 32 above.

³⁸See n. 32 above.

Chapter 4

Case Studies: An Examination of Four Citizens of Twentieth-Century Switzerland County

The four individuals whose lives are examined in this chapter--Helen Protsman Danglade, William Wesley Duvall, Julie LeClerc Knox, and Paul William Ogle--were selected for a variety of reasons. Ogle's importance to the economic future of Switzerland County remains incalculable. As the founder of both the Ogle Foundation and the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation, he had donated close to \$10 million to Switzerland County by the time of his death in 1989. Since his death, the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation has continued to be the principal agency engaged in promoting both tourism and recreation in Switzerland County.

The choice of Julie LeClerc Knox was equally easy to make. Her dual role as both chronicler of the Dufour family (of which she was a descendant) and as historian has had a major impact on the way in which the citizens of Switzerland County have come to perceive their community's past. With the possible exception

of Effa Morrison Danner, no other local historian in twentieth-century Switzerland County has been so prolific. Except for her cousin, Perret Dufour, no other citizen of Switzerland County has had as long term an impact on the general interpretation of the county's history.

The selection of Helen Protsman Danglade seemed an ideal choice in that she was both a leader in county society and in the local business community. As first the daughter of the owner and editor of the Vevay Reveille (from 1900 to 1922), then as coeditor of that same paper (1918-1922), followed by her stint as co-owner of both of the county's remaining papers (1929-1964), she also played a significant role in the development of the county's image and self-image throughout much of the twentieth century. In addition, Helen Danglade took an important part in the planning of the sesquicentennial celebration in 1963.

The final choice for a case study, William W. Duvall, was made due to his career as both a farmer and a politician. As a farmer, Duvall was typical of many of Switzerland County's citizens in that he not only farmed but held a variety of "outside" jobs throughout his work life. As a politician, however, he was atypical in at least two important ways. Duvall was the first person in the county's recent history to successfully run for the same office in four consecutive elections. The fact that the office in question was that of county commissioner, the highest ranking county office, was unprecedented. The second noteworthy aspect of his career in politics was that he was a member of a family that was unique in the number of its members who have been elected to local, state, and national office, a fact which

will be demonstrated in Appendix Ten.

The four subjects of the case studies have a number of characteristics in common. Both Knox and Ogle were born in Vevay, moved from Switzerland County as adults, and returned to Vevay after their retirement. Danglade, Ogle, and Knox were all graduates of Vevay High School. Both Danglade and Knox played significant roles in the 1963 sesquicentennial celebration. Duvall and Danglade were both life long-residents of Switzerland County. In addition, they were also second cousins, as were Danglade and Ogle. Knox, Danglade, and Duvall turned out to also be related to several of the authors whose work is used throughout this study.¹

Illustrating the extent of county kinship networks, the following individuals who turned up in the random sample were related to the four subjects of the case studies: Julie L. Knox was related to both Pauline Siebenthal Bridenhager and Julie Dufour; Paul W. Ogle, Helen P. Danglade, and William W. Duvall were each related to Elmer E. Protsman; Helen P. Danglade and William W. Duvall were both related to Charles Clements and to Charles Humphrey's wife; William W. Duvall was related to the wife of Cecil Levell; Helen P. Danglade was the sister-in-law of John A. Danglade II and her husband was the nephew of John A. Danglade I; William W. Duvall was the son-in-law of Claude E. Gullion and his wife was the niece of Clarence Hickman as well as the great great great niece of Joseph Parker; William W. Duvall's wife was also a cousin of Edward Langhorst's wife, Wendall Hanna's wife, Dr. C. O. Sieglitz, John A. Danglade II's wife, Pauline Works Tinker, and

¹See Appendix Ten.

Charles McMakin. All of these relationships are illustrated in the family charts in Appendix Ten. Yet more evidence of the kinship circle is the fact that the author of this study is the grandson of William W. Duvall.

Helen Protsman Danglade: Publisher and Editor

Born in Switzerland County on April 24, 1897, Helen Protsman Danglade was the daughter of William O. and Leo Bakes Protsman, the former a fifth generation resident of the county and the latter a fourth generation resident. As a member of the prominent Protsman family through her father and the equally prominent Bakes\Ogle family through her mother, she was closely related to many of the county's non-Swiss social and political leaders including both William W. Duvall and Paul W. Ogle. Her father, W. O. Protsman, served at one time or another as the head of the Republican Central Committee, postmaster of Vevay, and as both a member and president of the Vevay School Board. In addition, her father was the publisher of the county's most influential paper, the Vevay Reveille, from 1900 to 1922, serving as its editor from 1900 to 1917.² After graduating from

²John W. Miller, Indiana Newspaper Bibliography (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1982), 428-430; obituary of W. O. Protsman, Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 23 July 1959; and "Vevay Papers' Helen Danglade Dies Tuesday," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 2 April 1964.

Vevay High School in 1915, Helen Protsman attended Madam Blaker's School for Teachers in Indianapolis, and later, Indiana University. After returning to Vevay she and her sister, Merriam Protsman Tilley, served as the co-editors of the Vevay Reveille from 1917 until 1922 when their father sold the paper. Over the next several years the future Mrs. Danglade continued to assist the new publisher, Earl Brown, who combined the Vevay Reveille with the Vevay Enterprise forming the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise.³

In 1929, Helen married James Kirby Danglade, son of Emlin and Abbie Anderson Danglade of Vevay. At the time of their marriage, Kirby Danglade, another life-long resident of Switzerland County, was an attorney in Vevay and a former deputy prosecuting attorney. Shortly after their marriage the Danglades purchased the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise and Danglade retired from his law practice. In 1931, the couple purchased the county's second largest paper, the Switzerland Democrat.⁴

Over the next thirty years Mrs. Danglade worked for the two papers as a reporter, proofreader, bookkeeper, and society editor. During her husband's overseas

³Miller, Indiana Newspaper Bibliography, 428-430; and "Vevay Papers' Helen Danglade Dies Tuesday." Earl Brown's purchase of the Vevay Reveille and its merger with the Vevay Enterprise is discussed in Vevay Reveille on 9 March 1922 and in Vevay Reveille-Enterprise on 16 March 1922. Miller's account mistakenly states that W. O. Protsman's death was responsible for the family's sale of the Vevay Reveille. In fact, W. O. Protsman died in 1959.

⁴Miller, Indiana Newspaper Bibliography, 428-430; and "Vevay Papers' Helen Danglade Dies Tuesday." The Danglade's purchase of the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise is announced in the 2 September 1931 edition of the paper.

tour of duty during the Second World War she also took over daily management of both papers. Following her husband's death in 1956 their son, John P. Danglade, took over the editorship of both papers. In the fall of 1959, the Danglade family sold both newspapers to Vevay Newspapers, Inc., a group of private investors, one of whom included Mrs. Danglade. Taking advantage of both her many years of experience in the newspaper business and her share in Vevay Newspapers, Inc., Mrs. Danglade continued to work on both papers until shortly before her death on March 31, 1964.⁵

Considered one of the leaders of Switzerland County society, Mrs. Danglade was an active and long-time member of the Julie L. Dumont Club, the county's most elite social organization. She was also a member of the Music Club, the Business and Professional Women's Club, and the Kappa Kappa Kappa Sorority.⁶ In 1963, Mrs. Danglade served as the secretary of the board of directors and officers of the committee in charge of organizing the Vevay-Switzerland County sesquicentennial celebration. As one of the most active community leaders involved in the planning of the celebration, Mrs. Danglade was a participant in the organizers' decision to place the focus of the anniversary on the Swiss heritage of Vevay's founders, an action whose ramifications are still being felt in the county to this day.⁷

⁵Miller, Indiana Newspaper Bibliography, 428-430; and "Vevay Papers' Helen Danglade Dies Tuesday."

⁶Ibid.

⁷"An Editorial: 150th Birthday Should Be Given Big Celebration," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 1 February 1962; "Sesqui Could Launch Colorful Annual Festival," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 1 August 1963; and "Vevay Papers' Helen Danglade Dies

The overwhelming success of the sesquicentennial celebration was credited, in large part, to the skillful manner in which the organizers managed to link the Swiss heritage of Vevay's founders to the various tourist and recreational activities offered to the public during the week-long festival. The festivities drew a crowd of between 75,000 and 100,000 tourists to the county during a single week in July, 1963. This encouraged community leaders to later launch the annual Swiss Wine Festival (1968-1975) and then the Swiss Alpine Festival (1979 to the present).⁸ It was also in response to the belief that the county's economic future lay in the promotion of just such tourism and recreation that Paul W. Ogle founded the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation.⁹ Although Mrs. Danglade did not live long enough to see the long term effects of her work on the sesquicentennial, her support of her fellow community leaders in their decision to emphasize the Swiss Colonists and their contribution to the local community, rather than focusing on the original Euroamerican settlers of the county, continues to be felt today. In addition, it was under her guidance and that of her husband at the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise and the Switzerland Democrat that most of Julie L. Knox's articles on the Dufour family and

Tuesday."

⁸"Sesqui Could Launch Colorful Annual Festival"; and "The Swiss Alpine Festival: A Backward Glance," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 20 August 1987.

⁹"The Ogle Plan for Vevay's Future."

the other Swiss Colonists were published.¹⁰

William Wesley Duvall: Farmer and Politician

A life-long resident of Switzerland County, William W. Duvall was born in Jefferson Township on November 28, 1911. He was the son of Edward Duvall, a native of Owen County, Kentucky, and his wife, Ella Pearl Protsman, a fifth generation resident of Switzerland County. Forced to drop out of school after completion of the eighth grade due to his father's financial difficulties, Duvall started life with few advantages other than family connections and his own abilities.¹¹

After leaving school he helped supplement his family's income by working as a farm hand throughout the county. Numbered among Duvall's employers in this period was his mother's first cousin, W. O. Protsman, onetime owner and editor of the Vevay Reveille, head of the local Republican party, and father of Helen Protsman Danglade. In 1935, Duvall married Genola Gullion, daughter of Claude E.

¹⁰Julie L. Knox, "History of the Founding of Vevay by the Dufour Family," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 3 February 1955; Julie L. Knox, "Swiss Influence Embedded Here by Dufour Family," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 11 July 1963; and "The Swiss Alpine Festival: A Backward Glance."

¹¹Mrs. Genola Gullion Duvall, interviews with author, both written, tape recordings, and telephone calls throughout 1993 and 1994. Also see Appendix Ten below.

and Eathel Hickman Gullion of Pleasant Township. A fellow native of Switzerland County, Genola Gullion had been working as a housekeeper in Jefferson Township since graduating from Vevay High School in 1932.¹²

Following their marriage the couple moved into an apartment in her maternal grandparents' home and Duvall began working almost exclusively for his wife's father and grandfather. This arrangement lasted until 1945 when the Duvalls purchased a neighboring farm where they raised three sons. After purchasing his own land, Duvall supplemented his income by working as a carpenter at the Federal Proving Ground in Jefferson County and on construction sites being developed by his brother-in-law, Roy D. Gullion, in Madison and Rising Sun, Indiana. In 1951, he began working for the Farm Bureau Co-op as a driver and as a carpenter for the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company. During the 1960s, he worked for both the state and county highway departments as a member of the road repair crew.¹³

Through his mother, Duvall was a member of one of the county's more prominent non-Swiss kin groups. His brother, several of his uncles, and numerous cousins, held local, state, and federal office during both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. His father's family had been in public office as far back as the early colonial period and beyond.¹⁴ Members of Duvall's mother's family, the

¹²See n. 10 above.

¹³See n. 10 above.

¹⁴Birth and Death Records of Switzerland County; Mrs. Nettie Duvall Bradford, interview by author, telephone call, Vevay, Indiana, 16 March 1993; Mrs. Genola Gullion Duvall interviews; Mrs. Lena Cook Duvall interview; Griffith, "Joshua Griffith"; Lawrence F. Kennedy et al., comps., Biographical Directory of the United

Protsmans, were also the owners and editors of the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise and the Switzerland Democrat throughout most of the period between 1900 and 1964.¹⁵ Additional members of this family included both the founder and first president of the Switzerland County Historical Society (1924) and several long-time members and officers of the county's other elite social organization, the Julie L. Dumont Club.¹⁶ Also several of the more prolific authors on Switzerland County's history were members of this kin group.¹⁷

Duvall's political career began in the mid 1960s when he was asked by the Democratic Central Committee to run for the office of trustee. Having lost that

States Congress, 1771-1771 (Washington D.C.: U.S.G.P.O., 1971), 1035, entry for Francis Marion Griffith; Knox and Slevin, Marriage Records; Mrs. Hilda Flinn Manuel, interview by author, written transcript, Vevay, Indiana, 18 March 1993; Harry Wright Newman, Anne Arundel Gentry (Annapolis, Maryland: 1972), 2:225-521; idem, Mareen Duvall of Middle Plantation (Washington D.C.: 1952); Edward C. Papenfuss et al., eds., A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789, 2 vols. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, [1979-1985]); Protsman Family File, Switzerland County Health Department; Protsman Family File, Switzerland County Historical Society; Justin E. Walsh et al., comps., A Biographical Directory of the Indiana General Assembly (Indianapolis: The Select Committee on the Centennial History of the Indiana General Assembly and the Indiana Historical Bureau, 1987), vol. 2, 97, entry for Jesse P. Curry; Sigmon Family File Switzerland County Health Department; Sigmon Family File, Switzerland County Historical Society; also see Appendix Ten below.

¹⁵Miller, Indiana Newspaper Bibliography, 428-430.

¹⁶"Vevay Papers' Helen Danglade Dies"; Effa Morrison Danner's obituary, Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 11 August 1949; and Merriam Protsman Tilley's obituary, Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 6 April 1989.

¹⁷Carolyn Danner Beach, Ollie Clements Cotton, Effa Morrison Danner, and Ella Porter Griffith are all members of this kin group by birth. Guy M. Walden is a member by marriage. For the precise family relationships see Appendix Ten below.

election, he succeeded in winning a seat on the board of county commissioners in 1974. In addition to being a member of the county's governing body, the county council (three commissioners and seven councilors), Switzerland County's commissioners are also responsible for the maintenance of all county property, including everything from bridges to the county jail.¹⁸ They also select the county attorney, the members of the county board of health, and the county highway superintendent.¹⁹ In their capacity as overseers of county property, the commissioners are the single largest source of patronage in local government, principally in the form of jobs on either road crews or as custodians of county buildings.²⁰

Elected four times, Duvall served on the board of commissioners from 1974 until his death on March 6, 1986. Having broken local precedent by running for more than two consecutive terms for a single office, the Democratic Central Committee had already asked him to run for a fifth term at the time of his death.²¹ During Duvall's tenure in office, Paul W. Ogle established the Vevay-Switzerland

¹⁸"Commission Formed to Promote Tourism," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 23 January 1992; "County Commissioners Reorganize for 1992," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 9 January 1992; "Downstate Town's Loss of IPL Plant Just Latest of Promises to Fizzle Out," Indianapolis Star, 3 April 1985; Mrs. Genola Gullion Duvall interviews; "Tourism Commission Adds New Members," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 13 February 1992; "Who's Pulling the Strings?," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 2 February 1993; and "Who's Running the Show?," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 2 February 1993.

¹⁹See n. 17 above.

²⁰See n. 17 above.

²¹Mrs. Genola Gullion Duvall interviews.

County Foundation. It was with the endorsement of both the county council and the Vevay town board that the foundation began its wholesale promotion of the Swiss heritage of Vevay's founders in order to enhance the county's tourist industry. Although he personally was uninterested in the notion of this Swiss heritage, or ethnicity in general, Duvall was in favor of anything that might stimulate the county's economy and supported the foundation's efforts during its early years of activity.²²

Julie LeClerc Knox: Teacher and Local Historian

Born near Vevay on July 23, 1870, Julie LeClerc Knox was the daughter of James S. Knox, a second generation resident of Switzerland County, and his wife Louise A. LeClerc, a third generation resident of the county and a descendant of the Dufour and Morerod families.²³ A graduate of Vevay High School, Knox spent many years teaching in the Vevay school system, first in the grade school, then as assistant principal of Vevay High School, and finally as principal of the high school from 1900 to 1918. While serving in the latter position she oversaw the production

²²"Downstate Town's Loss of IPL Plant Just Latest of Promises to Fizzle Out."

²³"Julie L. Knox--Teacher, Writer, Historian--Dies," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 25 March 1965.

of the senior class' contribution to the community's centennial celebration, the Brief History of Switzerland County, Indiana (1913).²⁴

After graduating from Indiana University in 1918, with an A.B. degree in English with minors in both Latin and French, Knox left Vevay to become the head of the Latin department at Crawfordsville High School. Over the next eighteen years she served in both this capacity and as an instructor in Latin at Wabash College. Following her retirement in 1936, Knox returned to Vevay where she resided until shortly before her death on March 23, 1965.²⁵

A charter member of the Julie L. Dumont Club (1886), one of the oldest existing women's literary clubs in the state, Knox served seven terms as its president. For twelve years she served as president of the Switzerland County Historical Society and was instrumental in helping establish a county historical museum. She was also a member of the Penholder's Club, the DAR, the Eastern Star, the Vevay Music Club, and the Indiana Historical Society.²⁶

A close relative of the county's premier historian of the nineteenth century, Perret Dufour, "Miss Knox," as she was known, proved to be one of the county's most prolific historians of the twentieth century.²⁷ Between 1915 and 1950, Knox published twenty-one articles in the Indiana Magazine of History, most of which

²⁴Ibid.; and Brief History of Switzerland County, Indiana.

²⁵"Julie L. Knox--Teacher, Writer, Historian--Dies."

²⁶Ibid.

²⁷Knox, The Dufour Saga; and see Appendix Ten below.

dealt with Vevay and Switzerland County.²⁸ From 1935 to 1963, well over forty of her articles appeared in the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise and the Switzerland Democrat. She was also a frequent contributor to such publications as the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Classical Journal, the Indiana School Journal, Popular Education, and the Indiana History Bulletin.²⁹ In addition, Knox was the author of The Dufour Saga: 1796-1942 (1942), Some Interesting Pioneer Homesteads in and Around Vevay, Indiana (1948), and Reveries (1960).³⁰

Early in 1962, Knox began urging the community to celebrate the upcoming 150th anniversary of her family's founding of Vevay.³¹ As preparations for the Vevay-Switzerland County sesquicentennial celebration advanced, she was asked to write the script for an historical pageant which was to be performed twice during the week-long festival.³² Titled "Along the River 'Neath the Hills,'" Knox opened her twelve scene drama with the departure of her ancestors for the new world in a scene titled "Departure of French-Swiss Colonists from Their Homeland."³³ The second

²⁸"Honoring a Long-Standing Contributor: Julie L. Knox," Indiana Magazine of History, 51 (1955), 55-58.

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰Ibid.

³¹"Julie LeClerc Knox Urges Continuing Sesqui Plans," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 21 June 1962.

³²"Miss Julie L. Knox Selected to Write Sesqui. Pageant," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 28 February 1963.

³³Julie L. Knox, "Along the River 'Neath the Hills,'" The Sesquicentennial Pageant (Vevay, Indiana: 1963).

scene, "Meeting of Colonists with Heathcoate Pickett," described Pickett's loss of his "squatter's rights" to the Swiss.³⁴ Not only did she provide the history of the county as it was portrayed in the pageant, but several of her articles about both Vevay and her family were reprinted in the sesquicentennial edition of the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise. In fact, much of the celebration's historical context was provided by Knox herself.³⁵

Although she died before the community began its full scale exploitation of the Swiss settlement of Vevay, much of the historical framework upon which the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation has justified its activities has been based upon the writings of Knox and her cousin, Perret Dufour. While Dufour remains the best known of all the county's local historians, no other twentieth-century author has had such an impact upon the county's interpretation of its past as Julie L. Knox. It is this affirmation of the primacy of the Swiss Colonists in the county's cultural development which continues to provide the framework upon which all future plans for increased tourism rest.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵Julie L. Knox, "Swiss Influence Embedded Here by Dufour Family," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 11 July 1963.

Paul William Ogle: Businessman and Philanthropist

Paul W. Ogle was born in Vevay on June 18, 1907. His father was William E. Ogle, an attorney, former mayor of Vevay, and a fourth generation resident of Switzerland County. His mother, Minnie L. Brochslager, was a daughter of German immigrants.³⁶ After graduating from Vevay High School, Ogle spent his early years working as a musician and band leader on a series of riverboats.³⁷ In the 1930s, he founded Silgas, Inc., which went on to become one of the largest natural gas companies in Indiana, serving customers in Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky.³⁸

Following a tour of duty with the U.S. Army during the Second World War, Ogle relocated both his business headquarters and his home to Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1947.³⁹ After accumulating a sizable fortune he turned to the pursuit of philanthropic interests during the 1970s, founding both the Paul Ogle Foundation, in Jeffersonville, and the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation, in Vevay. Working through both foundations Ogle had contributed close to \$10 million to projects in Vevay and Switzerland County by the time of his death on March 22, 1989.⁴⁰

³⁶Knox and Slevin, Marriage Records; Memoirs of Switzerland County Families; "Paul Ogle Dies Tuesday in Ogle Haus"; and Deanna Scott, Bakes Genealogy (n.p., 1979). Also see Appendix Ten below.

³⁷"Paul Ogle Dies Tuesday in Ogle Haus"; and "The Legacy of Paul Ogle."

³⁸See n. 36 above.

³⁹"Paul Ogle Dies Tuesday in Ogle Haus."

⁴⁰*Ibid.*; and "The Legacy of Paul Ogle."

While his most visible contribution to the community remains the Ogle Haus Inn, built at a cost of \$3 million in 1986, he was also responsible for numerous other restoration and construction projects in Vevay. Included among these projects were such things as sidewalk and street lighting, painting buildings, street maintenance, restoration of the Historic Hoosier Theater, building of a greenhouse for the Switzerland County High School, restoration of the county courthouse, and the construction of a new county library.⁴¹

By the time of Ogle's death the Ogle Foundation, with an endowment of over \$50 million from which \$2 million are disbursed as grants annually, had risen to become the twelfth largest such foundation in the state of Indiana.⁴² From 1990 to 1992, \$1 million a year was given to the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation in order to supplement its continuing work. In addition, the Ogle Foundation also transferred ownership of both the Ogle Haus Inn and four hundred acres of land near Vevay (valued at \$400,000) to the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation in 1990.⁴³

Since 1990, the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation, with an endowment of just under \$6 million, has been the principal agency responsible for the continued

⁴¹"Library to Break Ground," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, ca.1991; "Ogle Foundation Releases Yearly Cost Report," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 24 March 1983; "Paul Ogle Dies Tuesday in Ogle Haus"; "The Legacy of Paul Ogle"; and Janet C. Wetzel, "\$3 Million Given to Ogle Haus Inn," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 18 April 1986.

⁴²Directory of Indiana Donors, 1992-1993 (Indianapolis: Indiana Donors Alliance, 1993), 140, 187, 204; The Foundation Directory, 15th ed. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1993), 338, 340-341; and "The Legacy of Paul Ogle."

⁴³"Foundation Grants \$3 Million for 'Charitable Activities.'"

promotion of Vevay and Switzerland County's tourist industry. This foundation is dedicated to the continuing improvement of both the town and the county through the expansion of the local economy through increased tourist and recreation incentives. It has been working on a variety of projects, including the construction of a river-front park and a Swiss cultural center, for the past several years.⁴⁴ In the long run, however, Ogle's single most significant contribution to the citizens of Switzerland County may prove to be something called the Ogle Development Plan.

Shortly before his death, Ogle was in the process of putting together a community development plan which he hoped would provide for the future economic well being of Switzerland County while preserving both its social and environmental integrity. His plan envisioned the development of the county's recreational features, the construction of new riverfront housing in Vevay, and a continued emphasis on the community's Swiss heritage.⁴⁵

Following his death, the Ogle Foundation and the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation jointly hired a team of architects, landscape designers, and economic development experts to take his work and extend it into a comprehensive master plan for Switzerland County's development into the next century.⁴⁶ The

⁴⁴"Cheese Factory Still in the Works," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 27 December 1990; Directory of Indiana Donors, 1992-1993, 140, 187, 204; The Foundation Directory, 338, 340-341; "Foundation Seeks Industry, Tourism," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 8 March 1990; "From the Paul Ogle Foundation"; and "Plans Moving Forward for The Swiss Center."

⁴⁵"The Ogle Plan for Vevay's Future."

⁴⁶*Ibid.*

resulting document, known as the Ogle Development Plan, called for the construction of a marina, two riverfront housing projects in Vevay, two wineries with attached vineyards, orchards, gardens, an equestrian center, a riverfront park, an eighteen hole golf course, and an amphitheater/winter pavilion.⁴⁷ Having stated that their guiding principle was to "preserve the [community's] unique historic quality and [to] enhance the architectural character of Vevay and [its] environs," the developers also called for the creation of an historic preservation district in Vevay, the opening of additional museums, and the development of historic sites throughout the county.⁴⁸ Although Ogle died before the plan could be fully developed, let alone put into effect, it has been primarily his actions in the community that have laid the foundation for any possible future implementation of the plan that bears his name.

Before turning to the final chapter, in which the relationship between history and ethnicity and its impact on Switzerland County in the twentieth century will be examined, a few concluding remarks regarding the subjects of the case studies must be made. First, it needs to be pointed out that two of the subjects of these case studies, Helen P. Danglade and Julie L. Knox, were in fact descended from the original Swiss Colonists. For Julie L. Knox, her relationship to the Dufour family was of paramount interest and played a significant role in both her professional and

⁴⁷Ibid.

⁴⁸Ibid.

her private life. In the case of Helen P. Danglade, however, available evidence indicates that her descent from the Golay family was of enough distance that it seems to have had little or no bearing on her activities. Her connections to the Protsman and Ogle families appear to have been the primary focus of her kin identity. On the other hand, neither Paul W. Ogle nor William W. Duvall were descended from any of the families who were part of the Swiss Colony. The extent to which this did or did not impact their activities and attitudes will be more fully examined in the next chapter.

Chapter 5

Ethnicity and the Future of Switzerland County

Having discussed the history, economy, and social structure of Switzerland County we can now turn to a closer examination of its citizens' ethnicity and the degree to which one ethnicity in particular has come to dominate both the county's collective memory of its past as well as its hopes for the future. Writing in the 1870s, Switzerland County's principal historian, Perret Dufour, stressed that the Swiss Colony consisted of only those Swiss families who settled in the county between 1803 and 1810.¹ Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, however, additional Swiss immigrants continued to make Switzerland County their home.² In fact, many of the better known Swiss families such as the

¹Harraman, History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana, 992-998.

²Beach, Turn to the River; Birth and Death Records of Switzerland County; Detraz Family File, Genealogical Collection, Switzerland County Health Department, Vevay, Indiana; "Display of Jewelry at October Meeting of Historical Society," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 25 October 1928 (regarding the Detraz family); Dupraz Family File, Genealogy Collection, Switzerland County Historical Society, Vevay, Indiana; Julie L. Knox, "The Thiebaud Genealogy," Indiana Magazine of History, 44 (1948), 326-334; Knox and Slevin, Marriage Records; Memoirs of

Detrazes, Thiebauds, Murets, Ramsayers, Steucys, Tardys, Duprazes, and Schencks settled in and around Vevay between 1810 and 1840.³

The economic success attained by many of these later Swiss arrivals to Switzerland County, most evident in the Schenck family, and the resulting social status that followed, tended over time to blur Dufour's distinction between the members of the Swiss Colony and the county's other Swiss immigrants. Today in Switzerland County every family of Swiss heritage tends to be viewed as being part of the general Swiss settlement of the county and distinctions such as dates of arrival, language, and cultural affinity (i.e., French or German) are no longer considered relevant.⁴ Even so, as early as 1860 only seventy-nine people (0.6

Switzerland County Families; Moreillon Family File, Family History Collection, Switzerland County Public Library, Vevay, Indiana; and Wiseman Family File, Genealogical Collection, Switzerland County Health Department, Vevay, Indiana; and "Wiseman Reunion," Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, 24 July 1924.

³See n. 2 above; Muret Family File, Genealogical Collection, Switzerland County Health Department, Vevay, Indiana; Ramsayer Family File, Family History Collection, Switzerland County Public Library, Vevay, Indiana; and Tandy/Tardy Family File, Genealogical Collection, Switzerland County Health Department, Vevay, Indiana.

⁴Norman Brown interview; Mrs. Genola Gullion Duvall interviews; Mrs. Lena Cook Duvall interview; Stacy L. Duvall, interview by author, written transcript, Vevay, Indiana, 17 March 1993; Mrs. Wanda Morgan Duvall, interview by author, tape recording, Indianapolis, Indiana, 7 March 1993; William E. Duvall, interview by author, Tape recording, Indianapolis, Indiana, 7 March 1993; Mrs. Kathryn Koons Gurley, interview by author, Telephone call, Vevay, Indiana, 15 March 1993; Mrs. Nell Andrew Jaynes interview; Max Rosenberger, interview by author, Written transcript, Vevay, Indiana, 18 March 1993; Mrs. Rita Brown Sullivan, interview by author, Written transcript, Vevay, Indiana, 17 March 1993.

percent of the county's population) were able to claim Switzerland as their place of birth and, as we have already noted, by 1990 only 0.7 percent of the county's inhabitants claimed Swiss ancestry.⁵ How ironic then that in the twentieth century this relatively small group of immigrants should have emerged as the focal point of local boosterism and the center-piece of so much community lore.

The process through which this was achieved began with the joint 1913 centennial celebration of the founding of Vevay (1813) and the establishment of the county (1814). Although the program of events scheduled to mark the celebration placed no particular emphasis upon the Swiss Colony at Vevay, the sixteen page souvenir history of the county produced in conjunction with the celebration did emphasize the importance of the county's Swiss immigrants and their contributions to the community's cultural life.⁶ The Brief History of Switzerland County, Indiana was compiled by Vevay High School's senior class under the supervision of the principal, Julie L. Knox. The pamphlet's content consisted primarily of a combination of Miss Knox's own research and the work of Perret Dufour as it had appeared in the History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties, Indiana.⁷ This pamphlet, which seems to have been widely distributed throughout the county, quickly came to be one of the principal narrative sources of information regarding

⁵Federal Census of Population, Switzerland County, Indiana, 1860, 1990.

⁶Brief History of Switzerland County, Indiana; and Souvenir Program Vevay's Centennial Switzerland County Home Coming, August 18-24 (Vevay, Indiana: 1913).

⁷Brief History of Switzerland County, Indiana; and Knox, "Vevay and Switzerland County."

the county's history for many of Switzerland County's families.⁸

By the 1930s the county's newspapers, especially the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise, had developed into both the primary preserver of local history and the single most important interpreter of that history. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s the tenor of much of this material so emphasized the county's Swiss heritage that it eventually prompted several local authors to issue public protests. Writing in 1944, Ollie Clements Cotton prefaced an article in the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise with an excerpt from a letter from Effa Morrison Danner (one of the county's most prolific historians and founder of the Switzerland County Historical Society) in which the issue of the county's putative Swiss heritage loomed large.⁹ Stating that the only reason that the Dufours had gotten "so much publicity was because they had written their own history," Mrs. Danner admonished Mrs. Cotton that it was up to persons such as themselves to ensure that the contributions of the non-Swiss not be forgotten or overlooked.¹⁰ It is perhaps not a coincidence that very little of Mrs. Danner's large body of work dealt specifically with the Swiss Colonists at Vevay.¹¹

⁸Mrs. Nettie Duvall Bradford interview; Mrs. Genola Gullion Duvall interviews; Mrs. Hilda Flinn Manuel interview. Also see n. 4 above.

⁹Cotton, "Some Sigmon Family History."

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Between 1930 and her death, in 1949, Mrs. Danner published over 40 articles in the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise. Included among these article are the following titles: "History of the Vevay Methodist Church," 2 April 1931; "Indian Legend of Big Bone Island," 14 March 1935; "The John Bakes Water Mill," 18 July 1935; "Edward Eggleston," 23 December 1937; "The Romerill sickle from the Isle of Jersey, France," 4 August 1938; "The Pioneers and Their Books," 12 December 1940; "Dutch Settlement

Through 1960 Switzerland County's newspapers continued to reflect this tug-of-war between these two competing interpretations of the community's collective memory. For every article printed about one of the county's Swiss families, such as the Thiebauds, Dufours, and Ramsayers, there were an equal number of articles which dealt with such non-Swiss families as the Protsmans, Slawsons, and Picketts.¹² In 1963, however, the decision by the organizers of the sesquicentennial celebration to focus almost exclusively on the Swiss Colonists founding of Vevay changed all of this.

The joint 1963 sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of Vevay 150 years before and the formal establishment of Switzerland County in the next year was perhaps the single most important event in the county's history in the twentieth century. At a time when Switzerland County was reaching the nadir in its ninety

and Presbyterian Church at Pleasant, Switzerland County," 10 December 1942; "Spooky doings near Patriot revealed documents: story of 'Mt. Alpheus' Spiritualist community adds new chapter to Switzerland County history," 20 April 1944; "Lake Geneva and its environs," 11 September 1947; "Sequel of 'Mary Wright musician, and her Clementi piano, 1817.'" 12 August 1948; and "The old stone homestead of Gabriel Hall," 3 February 1949.

¹²By 1960 several dozen articles about local families had appeared in the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise. Articles about non-Swiss families included the following: "Became resident of the county after the Revolution," 30 September 1931 (Leap family); "The Welch family," 13 December 1934 (Welch family); "History of the Heath family," 12 August 1948; and "A history of pioneer families . . . Manser, Slawson, and Graham," 4 December 1947. Among the articles on Swiss families were the following: "History of the pioneer Grisard family of Vevay," 21 June 1936; "Historical Society presents program," 23 October 1941 (Dutoit family); "Switzerland County memories of long ago," 19 June 1952 (Ramsayer family); and "History of the Thiebaud family . . .," 27 November 1952.

year decline in population and economic vitality, the startling success of the sesquicentennial celebration seemed to offer its residents hope for the future. As indicated, the week long festival drew a crowd of between 75,000 and 100,000 tourists from at least eighteen states and included such notables as Lt. Governor Richard Ristine, U.S. Senator Vance Hartke, Swiss Consul Othon Goetz, and the Swiss Ambassador to the United States, Alfred Zehnder.¹³

At the time of the event, Swiss Consul Goetz advised the celebration's organizers that they had something "unique" in their grasp and that they "could easily capitalize on [that] uniqueness through an annual celebration."¹⁴ Meeting within weeks of the end of the festival, community leaders were proposing the institution of an annual three to four day celebration which would include among other things a parade, carriage rides, and tours of historic homes. Participants would be encouraged to "wear their Swiss costumes" and the county's "heritage of [having been] settled by French-Swiss who followed the culture of the vine" was to be emphasized on all levels as they were the "perfect ammunition to attract tourists."¹⁵ Indiana University's 1964 study of southern Indiana's tourist and recreation potential, Tourist Recreation Resources in Southern Indiana, reiterated these sentiments when it stated that the county should "give serious consideration to an

¹³"Sesqui Could Launch Colorful Annual Festival"; and "The Swiss Alpine Festival: A Backward Glance."

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵Ibid.

annual Swiss Festival."¹⁶ The study went on to say that "while many counties must search for a suitable theme, Switzerland County [had] one ready made with a distinctive tourist appeal."¹⁷ Among the features of such a festival, the university experts suggested a "pageant on Swiss themes, colorful costumes, bell ringers, and traditional dances." It was further suggested that food booths feature "typical Swiss foods" and that other booths or stores feature such "Swiss-inspired articles as Tyrolean hats and aprons."¹⁸

When plans for just such a festival finally began to take shape in the fall of 1967, the organizers (led by committee chair Mike Danner, grandson of Effa Morrison Danner) turned once again to the Swiss Consulate in Cleveland, Ohio for guidance. The resulting annual celebration, the Swiss Wine Festival (1968-1975) and its successor the Swiss Alpine Festival (1979 to the present), featured a variety of "Swiss folk music, entertainment, and costumes."¹⁹ Described as a tribute to "honor the Dufour family and their companions, the Siebenthals and Morerods, plus [those] other intrepid Swiss who followed their European countrymen across the Atlantic Ocean," the successive festivals have continued to celebrate the county's "Swiss Heritage" to the present day.²⁰

¹⁶Tourist Resources, 438.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹"The Swiss Alpine Festival: A Backward Glance."

²⁰Ibid.

As we have already noted, much of Paul W. Ogle's philanthropic work in Vevay was done in conjunction with the prevalent view that Switzerland County's economic well-being lay in promoting the county's infant tourist and recreation industries. Building upon the groundwork set down by the sesquicentennial celebration and then by the successive Swiss Festivals, Mr. Ogle founded the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation, built the Ogle Haus Inn, and began the Ogle Development Plan. With its call for the construction of wineries, the planting of vineyards, and the opening of shops specializing in the sale of Swiss imports, the developers of the Ogle Plan demonstrated their adherence to those same guidelines for economic success that were first established by the sesquicentennial celebration.²¹ Subsequent endeavors by local boosters such as the proposed building of a Swiss Cheese factory, the opening of a Swiss Cultural Center, and the recent labelling of all of Vevay's street signs with the tag "Switzerland USA," are proof that the citizens of Switzerland County are continuing to follow this particular path toward economic development.²²

So what has all of this emphasis upon Swiss ethnicity really meant to the people of Switzerland County? Knowing that only 0.7 percent of the county's citizens actually even lay claim to Swiss ancestry, one must ask how this largely rhetorical ethnicity came to be accepted as both the county's common heritage as

²¹"The Ogle Plan for Vevay's Future."

²²"Cheese Factory Still in the Works"; "Plans Moving Forward for the Swiss Center"; "Tourism Grant Awarded"; and "Tourist Information Office Planned Here."

well as its public identity.

The answers are many and varied. Part of the explanation for this phenomenon can be discovered in the words of Effa Morrison Danner to Ollie Clements Cotton in 1944; the Swiss wrote "their own history."²³ Between the works of Perret Dufour in the nineteenth century and his cousin Julie L. Knox in the twentieth, the descendants of Vevay's Swiss founders were the most widely read chroniclers of Switzerland County's past and therefore the primary constructors of the community's collective memory. Not surprisingly, one might argue, their natural bias in favor of their own ancestors' exploits tended to color their accounts of the county's early days. In addition, both the economic success of many of the Swiss immigrants (U. P. "the Hay King" Schenck for example) as well as their political influence (the Dufour family comes to mind) throughout much of the nineteenth century should not be underestimated. This alone, however, is not sufficient to explain the wholesale assumption of a Swiss ethnicity in the twentieth century by a community largely populated by the non-Swiss in the nineteenth. Part of the solution to this puzzle may lie in the work of Werner Sollors.

Using the theoretical insight provided by Sollors in his seminal work, Beyond Ethnicity: Consent and Descent in American Culture, events in twentieth-century Switzerland County begin to make sense if we interpret them as being an example of what Sollors would call ethnicity through consent rather than descent.²⁴

²³Cotton, "Some Sigmon Family History."

²⁴Sollors, Beyond Ethnicity, 5-8, 229, 235, 256-257.

Arguing that ethnicity in the United States has developed into something wholly unique, Sollors views it as being as much a function of consent (meaning relationships through marriage or law) as descent (meaning by blood or nature).²⁵ Having observed that in "American mythology, ancestors may be adopted by consent" and that in this nation of immigrants ethnic identification is "to a good extent a matter of consent," Sollors' construct seems to have a particular resonance when we examine what has taken place in Switzerland County.²⁶ If anything, twentieth-century Switzerland County's assumption of a community-wide Swiss ethnic identification is the logical outcome of Sollors' theory.

Having followed the development of the various Swiss themed festivals and celebrations that have occurred throughout twentieth-century Switzerland County, as well as the general social and economic developments of the past one hundred years, the reasons for the county's inhabitants to at least tacitly consent to taking on this Swiss ethnicity as a community are clear. Confronted with a steadily declining population, a stagnant economy, and poverty in general, the social and economic benefits to be reaped by "capitalizing" on this ready made "ammunition to attract tourists" were too substantial to be ignored. Even such community leaders as William W. Duvall, whose lack of interest in the county's Swiss heritage was only matched by his complete lack of interest in the past in general, were more than willing to embrace any opportunity that might enhance their community's social and

²⁵Ibid.

²⁶Ibid.

economic well being.

One particular aspect of Switzerland County's decline, its ever shrinking population, may have actually served as something of a catalyst to this entire process of community-wide assumption of a single ethnic identity. As our analysis of the data generated by the random population samples and case studies demonstrated, the county's ninety-year loss of population has made Switzerland County's citizens into an extremely self-contained unit.²⁷ A phenomenon that might have initially been viewed as an example of a rhetorically constructed kinship (i.e., the notion that the citizens of Switzerland County were by and large ethnically Swiss and therefore in some general way related to one another) has been demonstrated to be something closer to a true reflection of what might be called several interlocking kinship groups.²⁸ Indeed, our case studies offer an ideal example of this phenomenon.

As we have already indicated, Helen Protsman Danglade was a second cousin to both Paul W. Ogle and William W. Duvall. Both she and Elmer E. Protsman, a member of the random sample, were descended from one of the original Swiss immigrants to the county, Mrs. Louise-Henriette Golay Bakes (1785-1828). Paul W. Ogle, Helen Protsman Danglade, and Elmer E. Protsman were also cousins; as were Helen Protsman Danglade, William W. Duvall, and Elmer E. Protsman. However, Paul W. Ogle and William W. Duvall were not related to one another and

²⁷See Appendices Four, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, and Ten below.

²⁸See n. 27 above.

neither claimed to have any Swiss ancestry whatsoever.²⁹ Additional examples of such relationships are treated in the appendices.

Another result of Switzerland County's ninety-year population loss has been the ever increasing significance of Vevay's population in relationship to the county's population as a whole. Having maintained a relatively stable population throughout the entire period, Vevay's citizens comprised an ever larger proportion of the total population of the county between 1880 and 1970. Founded by members of the original Swiss Colony, Vevay's claims to a Swiss heritage are based on fact. As both the data from the random sample and the 1990 Census demonstrate, however, such claims must be weighed against the fundamental fact that only 0.7 percent of the county's total population (or in the case of the random sample, 5.5 percent of the total sample) claim to be descended from Swiss immigrants.

The other interpretive key necessary to understanding what has occurred in Switzerland County was articulated by Don Harrison Doyle in his study of Jacksonville, Illinois, The Social Order of a Frontier Community. Following his discussion of "boosterism" (i.e., the promotion of a community's social and economic affairs by local residents), Doyle turned to an examination of its effect upon communities such as Switzerland County which had failed to attain the success anticipated by such local boosters. In "failed communities" boosterism's "central themes [of] harmony and progress" are "inverted" into a "tradition of local history

²⁹See Appendix Ten below.

that justifies . . . failure as chosen success."³⁰ Included among the characteristics of this "inverted boosterism" are such things as a "reverence" for a community's "early settlers," the emergence of a "cult of local history," and a confusion of "fact with myth" regarding that history.³¹ In Switzerland County, a singular example of such a confusion of "fact with myth" is the way in which the Swiss Colony at Vevay has grown to serve as the focal point of the entire county's ethnic identification since the 1960s. A more recent manifestation of this sort of "inverted boosterism" is the founding in 1993 of a First Families organization by the Switzerland County Historical Society.³² The irony of this development is that of the seventy-one families that were registered by the group's charter members, only two were Swiss and neither were members of the original Swiss Colony at Vevay.³³

The final point that needs to be made regarding the issue of ethnicity in Switzerland County is that a significant number of its citizens simply consider themselves to be Americans and voice no opinion at all as to their individual ethnicity.³⁴ Having no strong ties to any particular ethnic background, or as Sollors might put it, lacking a sense of ethnicity through ties of "descent," how much easier

³⁰Doyle, The Social Order of a Frontier Community, 227-259.

³¹Ibid.

³²See Appendix Six, Appendix Seven section 24, Appendices Eight, Nine, and Ten below.

³³Ibid.

³⁴1990 Federal Census...Switzerland County, Ancestry.

must it have been (and be) for the people of Switzerland County to "consent" to taking on the Swiss ethnicity of Vevay's founders. Having been led to believe that they possessed a built-in means of economic salvation, through the exploitation of their tourist and recreation resources, who can blame them for having made this choice?

In this study of ethnicity in Switzerland County, Indiana, several important questions about the relationship between memory, ethnicity, history, and community have emerged. Is ethnicity a matter of "descent" or "consent?" To what degree do communities "mythologize" their past and what role does memory play in this myth making? What is the relationship between a mythologized past and the emergence of an ethnicity of consent? And finally, can a community as well as an individual assume such an ethnicity of consent?

In the case of Switzerland County, the answers are clear. Initially settled at the end of the eighteenth century by several hundred Euroamericans of predominately English, German, Irish, and Scotch-Irish ancestry, the county's ethnic composition has continued to be dominated by these same groups throughout its history. The total number of Swiss immigrants to Switzerland County throughout the nineteenth century was never large; in 1860 only 0.6 percent of the county's population had been born in Switzerland and by 1990 only 0.7 percent of the county's citizens claimed to have Swiss ancestry. Even the random population

sample, with its possibly inflated numbers, only came up with 5.5 percent individuals who had Swiss ancestors. Yet it is this Swiss "settlement" of Switzerland County that has emerged as the county's central "myth" about its own history.

If we begin by accepting the fact that part of the explanation for this phenomenon is that it was the "children of the Swiss" who were responsible for much of the county's written history and thus of the construction of its narrative memory, the bulk of the answer may be found in Sollors' theory of ethnicity by consent and Doyle's theory of inverted boosterism. Suffering from a ninety year decline in both its population and its economic vitality, Switzerland County discovered a possible means of economic renewal in the course of its sesquicentennial celebration in 1963. Through a skillful reinterpretation of their own past, the citizens of Switzerland county were able to incorporate the Swiss Colony at Vevay into a community-wide myth regarding their own ethnic and cultural identity. Writing in a special edition of the Journal of American History in 1989, David Thelen cogently pointed out, that such changes in the narrative of public memory are rooted in the "interplay among social, political, and cultural interests."³⁵ Since 1963 the county's citizens have attempted to use this myth to enhance its nascent tourist and recreation industry. Armed with such "built in ammunition" the county's social, political, and economic leaders have spent the past thirty years trying to

³⁵David Thelen, "Memory and American History," Journal of American History, 75 (March 1989), 1127.

enhance the "myth" whenever possible. The legacy of the non-Swiss Paul W. Ogle, as represented by the Ogle Haus Inn, the Ogle Development Plan, and the Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation remains the most notable example of this behavior.

In the end, however, it must also be pointed out that recent events in Switzerland County remain open to interpretation. The founding in 1993 of a First Families organization, open to only those persons whose ancestors settled in Switzerland County by 1850, could be seen as a symptom of the county's attempts to adjust to yet another failure. After all, the county remains one of the poorest in the state even after almost thirty years of local boosters' endeavors to nurture a local tourist and recreation industry. If the "cult of local history" and a "reverence" for its early pioneers are the hallmarks of a community in decline, Switzerland County's embrace of a First Families society might be seen as a response to the failure of its dreams of becoming a tourist center. At the same time, it might also be an indication of a continuing struggle over the preservation of a communal memory different from that of the myth of the county's Swiss heritage.³⁶

The recent appearance of road and street signs, both in Vevay and out in the country, proclaiming the driver to be in "Switzerland U.S.A.," however, could be deemed an equally valid example of local residents' continuing faith in the ultimate success of their "myth" of Swiss heritage. Either way, the final success or failure of

³⁶Mrs. Nettie Duvall Bradford interview; Mrs. Armeda Scudder Drake, interview by author, written, Vevay, Indiana, 18 March 1993; Mrs. Genola Gullion Duvall interviews; William E. Duvall interview; Mrs. Kathryn Koons Gurley interview; Mrs. Betty Clifton Lucas, interview by author, written, Vevay, Indiana, 17 March 1993; Mrs. Ruth Brameier Scwade interview; and Mrs. Rita Brown Sullivan interview.

Switzerland County's campaign to parlay that Swiss heritage into tourist dollars will remain unknown for the foreseeable future.

Appendix One

Random Sample Lists

1. John Anderson	1920 Census
2. Joseph Ascherman	1920 Census
3. Robert B. Banta	1920 Census
4. Joe W. Brady	1960 Tax Books
5. Pauline Siebenthal Bridenhager	1944 Tax Books
6. Major Bright	1944 Tax Books
7. Edwin M. Brown	1960 Tax Books
8. Elmer C. Brown	1960 Tax Books
9. Mort Buchanan	1960 Tax Books
10. Clayton Bunker	1920 Census
11. Viola Leland Butler	1944 Tax Books
12. Harry Caldwell	1960 Tax Books
13. John Carr	1944 Tax Books
14. Harold Christman	1944 Tax Books
15. Harry Christman	1944 Tax Books
16. Charles Clements	1960 Tax Books
17. Oral D. Clements	1944 Tax Books
18. Carl L. Cole	1960 Tax Books
19. James R. Cole	1920 Census
20. Michael Cole	1920 Census
21. Sarah Stewart Cole	1920 Census
22. William Rose Cole	1920 Census
23. Forrest F. Commingore	1944 Tax Books
24. Walter Cook	1920 Census
25. Noah M. Courter	1960 Tax Books
26. Jonathan R. Cunningham	1920 Census
27. John A. Danglade I	1920 Census
28. John A. Danglade II	1960 Tax Books
29. Thomas J. Day	1920 Census
30. Hazel Moreillon Detraz	1960 Tax Books
31. Jacob L. Detraz	1920 Census
32. Allen Wilbur Dibble	1944 Tax Books
33. Julia Dufour	1920 Census
34. Christopher Edwards	1944 Tax Books
35. Sol Fancher	1920 Census
36. Wm. Bryan Fitzgerald	1960 Tax Books
37. Elmer E. Ford	1920 Census

38. O.D. Fry	1920 Census
39. Scott B. Furnish	1944 Tax Books
40. William Frank Graves	1920 Census
41. Verle Gray	1960 Tax Books
42. John Greavir	1920 Census
43. Charles Griffin	1960 Tax Books
44. Sadie Lacey Griffith	1944 Tax Books
45. Claude Ernest Gullion	1920 Census
46. James F. Gullion	1960 Tax Books
47. Jonas M. Hall	1920 Census
48. Carey D. Hamilton	1944 Tax Books
49. Wendall H. Hanna	1960 Tax Books
50. Amos A. Hastings	1920 Census
51. Clarence Hickman	1944 Tax Books
52. Albert G. Hudson	1920 Census
53. Ken Hufford	1944 Tax Books
54. Mary Orem Hulley	1960 Tax Books
55. Charles S. Humphrey	1920 Census
56. Irvin H. James	1920 Census
57. Russell Jump	1944 Tax Books
58. Charles King	1944 Tax Books
59. William G. Klein	1920 Census
60. James Konkle	1920 Census
61. Blanche Banta Lamson	1960 Tax Books
62. Edward F. Langhorst	1960 Tax Books
63. Cecil Levell	1960 Tax Books
64. Lawrence K. Lohide	1960 Tax Books
65. Hanna Banta Lorch	1944 Tax Books
66. Pauline Searcy Lyon	1920 Census
67. Roy Manuel	1960 Tax Books
68. Alva Marleman	1960 Tax Books
69. Marvin E. Marsh	1960 Tax Books
70. Jay C. Martin	1944 Tax Books
71. Joseph McClanahan	1920 Census
72. Charles McMakin	1960 Tax Books
73. George McMakin	1920 Census
74. Albert H. Mehrhoff	1944 Tax Books
75. Wm. Oscar Mellon	1960 Tax Books
76. Addie Bailey Miller	1944 Tax Books
77. Bertram Monroe	1944 Tax Books
78. Walter T. Moore	1920 Census
79. Eugene H. Morgan	1960 Tax Books
80. Raymond Nay	1944 Tax Books
81. Thurston Netherland	1920 Census

82. Louise Wellencamp Niehausmerier	1920 Census
83. Wilson Oak	1920 Census
84. Margaret Shaw Olcott	1944 Tax Books
85. Joseph Parker	1920 Census
86. George A. Payne	1920 Census
87. Dora Crumb Peters	1944 Tax Books
88. Russell H. Pickett	1944 Tax Books
89. Elmer E. Protsman	1920 Census
90. Stanley Purnell	1944 Tax Books
91. Vernon Ray	1944 Tax Books
92. Leonard Rayles	1960 Tax Books
93. William A. Reeves	1960 Tax Books
94. Harry Riley	1944 Tax Books
95. James F. Riley	1920 Census
96. Ella Roberts Roberts	1920 Census
97. Samuel Rose	1944 Tax Books
98. Roger D. Satterfield	1944 Tax Books
99. Olay Schulz	1960 Tax Books
100. William A. Shadday	1920 Census
101. Harry C. Shaw	1920 Census
102. James Sides	1944 Tax Books
103. C.O. Sieglitz	1960 Tax Books
104. Robert D. Slawson	1960 Tax Books
105. Christie Smith	1920 Census
106. Oliver Stewart	1920 Census
107. Grace Mehrhoff Stoops	1960 Tax Books
108. Wilbur Stroud	1944 Tax Books
109. George T. Sturgeon	1960 Tax Books
110. John Suitor	1920 Census
111. Ronald E. Thompson	1960 Tax Books
112. Frederick A. Tilley	1920 Census
113. Dawson C. Tinker	1960 Tax Books
114. Pauline Works Tinker	1944 Tax Books
115. Nella Reser Trimble	1944 Tax Books
116. John A. Truitt	1944 Tax Books
117. William W. Vauter	1944 Tax Books
118. Floyd Wainscott	1960 Tax Books
119. William S. Walker	1920 Census
120. James William Warner	1920 Census
121. Howard Webster	1944 Tax Books
122. Herbert B. Whitley	1944 Tax Books
123. John M. Wiley	1944 Tax Books
124. Walter S. Wilson	1920 Census
125. Edward Wright	1944 Tax Books

Appendix Two

Random Sample Fact Chart

1. Name =
2. Source =
3. Birth Date =
4. Death Date =
5. Length of Residence in Switz. Co., IN =
6. Occupation:
 - A =
 - B =
 - C =
7. Religion =
8. Residence:
 - A =
 - B =
 - C =
9. Place of Birth =
10. Total # of Offices Held in Lifetime =
 - A. County
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - B. Vevay

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

11. Ethnicity:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

12. Earliest Date of Family/Ancestor's Arrival in Switz.
Co., IN =

13. Kin Group:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

14. Tax: 1944 Tax Books (only)

Total Net Value of Real Estate =
 Total Value of Personal Property =
 Total Net Value of Taxables =
 Total Amounty Current Tax =
 Number of Acres/Lots =

15. Status:

16. Other:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Appendix Three

List of Switzerland County Authors

1. Ida Graham Archer
2. Carolyn Danner Beach
3. Ollie Clements Cotton
4. Effa Morrison Danner
5. Perret Dufour
6. Ella Porter Griffith
7. Julia LeClerc Knox
8. Francis Jennings
9. Lois Cheevers Rosenberger
10. Archibald Shaw
11. Guy Walden

Appendix Four

List of Those Persons Who Were Interviewed Who are Related to Members of the Random Sample

1. Cleo Stewart Bailey
2. Nettie Duvall Bradford
3. Alan Briggs
4. Annabelle Wolf Briggs*
5. Norma Lee Brown Brindley
6. Norman Brown
7. Carl Scott Crandell
8. Clarabell Brown Crandell
9. Armeda Scudder Drake
10. Charles Raymond Duvall
11. Genola Gullion Duvall
12. Lena Cook Duvall
13. Stacy Lynn Duvall
14. Wanda Morgan Duvall
15. William Edward Duvall
16. Kathryn Koons Gurley
17. Nell Andrew Jayne
18. Hilda Flinn Manuel
19. Lula Pickett
20. Dorothy Shadday Roland
21. Lois Cheevers Rosenberger
22. Max Rosenberger*
23. Ruth Brameier Scwade
24. Rita Brown Sullivan
25. Frances Caplinger Weaver
26. J.B. Weaver

(Notes: There were 10 additional persons who were interviewed who were not related to any members of the random sample.)

* = persons related by marriage to members of the random sample

Appendix Five

Questionnaire Used in Interviews

Name:

Date:

1. When did your ancestors/family first settle in Switzerland County?
2. Briefly, what can you tell me about the history of Switzerland County?
3. Where/How did you learn this?
4. How long have you lived (did you live) in Switzerland County?
5. How long have you lived at your current address?
6. Where did you live prior to that?
7. What is/was your occupation?
8. What, if any, county or town offices have you (or your spouse) held?

You =

Spouse =

9. What Church, if any, are you a member of?
10. What are/were your parents names?

Father =

Mother =

11. Where were they born?

Father =

Mother =

12. What are/were your grandparents names?

Paternal Grandfather =

Paternal Grandmother =

Maternal Grandfather =

Maternal Grandmother =

13. Where were they born?

Paternal Grandfather =

Paternal Grandmother =

Maternal Grandfather =

Maternal Grandmother =

14. How would you describe your ethnic background?

15. Which (two) of these ethnic groups do you most identify with?

16. When were you born?

17. Where were you born?

Appendix Six

List of First Families Registered By Switzerland County Historical Society (1993)
Who Are Ancestors of Members of the Random Sample, Case Studies, and Persons
Interviewed

1. Francis and Eliza McHenry Adkinson
2. David Blodgett
3. Stephen Carver
4. John and Ruth Mitchell Clements*
5. James Cole
6. Griffith Dickason
7. John and Hannah Douglas Douglass
8. Robert Drake
9. Michael and Susanna Turner Dunning
10. Robert T. Graham
11. Robert and Barbara Gullion*
12. Stilwell and Rebecca Coombs Heady*
13. Abel and Sarah Bratten Hickman*
14. John and Eve Sheets Houze
15. John W. and Aletha Marsh Howard
16. Ebenezer and Hulda Keeney Humphrey
17. James H. and Celia Kline James
18. John and Lucretia Drake Newton Jayne
19. William and Elizabeth Richards Lewis*
20. William and Nancy Keith Lock*
21. Joseph and Elizabeth O'Neal McHenry
22. Colin and Ruth McNutt
23. Samuel and Elizabeth Ash Miller
24. Charles and Rebecca Heady Muret
25. Levi Orem
26. David and Marie-Emilie Gaertner Parker*
27. Theodore L. Pickett
28. John and Nancy Barbara Rechner Protsman*
29. Ratliff and Rebecca Singer Reeves
30. Isaac Richards*
31. Stephen Rogers*
32. William B. and Susan Eastep Sanders
33. Jeremiah and Margaret Shaver See
34. John and Mary Fogelman Shadday
35. John and Rachel Richards Sigmon*
36. George and Dorothea Singer
37. Jonah and Livia Hayward Stow

38. Frederick L. and Harriet Prater Thiebaud
39. Gideon and Abigail Perkins Tower*
40. Daniel and Regula Stucy Trafelet
41. John and Mary B. Jacobs Warner
42. Aquila and Ruth Smith Wiley

* = Ancestors of the Author of This Study

Appendix Seven

Statistics Compiled From the Random Sample Fact Chart

Random Sample = 126

1. # of Women = 19 = 15%
2. # of Men = 107 = 85%
3. # of Individuals for whom no information was found = 6 = 4.8%
4. # of Individuals for whom religious affiliation could be determined = 68 = 54%

of Baptists = 29 = 43% (23% of 126)
of Methodists = 19 = 28 % (15% of 126)
of Presbyterian = 5 = 7.4% (4% of 126)
of Church of Christ = 4 = 5.9% (3.2% of 126)
of Christian = 4 = 5.9% (3.2% of 126)
of Nazarene = 2 = 2.9% (1.6% of 126)
of United Brethren = 2 = 2.9% (1.6% of 126)
of Holiness = 1 = 1.5% (.8% of 126)
of Pentecostal = 1 = 1.5% (.8% of 126)
of Catholic = 1 = 1.5% (.8% of 126)

5. # of Individuals to hold public office = 3 = 2.4%
6. # of Individuals who lived in Vevay (at any time in their life) = 45 = 36%
7. # of Individuals for whom ethnicity was not determined = 40 = 32% and 68% were at least partially determined

of sample to have English ancestry = 49 = 57% (39% of 126)
of sample to have German ancestry = 34 = 31% (27% of 126)
of sample to have Irish ancestry = 14 = 16% (11% of 126)
of sample to have Scots ancestry = 10 = 12% (7.9% of 126)
of sample to have Dutch ancestry = 9 = 10% (7.19% of 126)
of sample to have French ancestry = 7 = 8% (5.5% of 126)
of sample to have Swiss ancestry = 7 = 8% (5.5% of 126)

of sample to have S/Irish ancestry = 6 = 7% (4.8% of 126)

of sample to have Welsh ancestry = 2 = 2% (1.6% of 126)

8. # of sample for whom occupation could not be determined
= 17 = 14% and 86% were known

of Men who farmed = 66 = 73% (62% of 107)

of Men who were exclusively farmers = 47 = 52% (44% of 107)

of Men who did not farm = 23 = 26% (22% of 107)

of Women who were identified as farmers or farm managers =
2 = 11% of 19

of Women who were identified as teachers = 2 = 11% of 19

of Women who were identified exclusively as homemakers = 10
= 53% of 19

of Women whose occupation was identified as something other
than teacher, homemaker, or farm manager = 5 = 26% of 19
(attorney, hotel manager, dress maker, weaver, telephone operator)

of attorneys = 2 = 1.8% (1.6% of 126)

of teachers = 8 = 7.3% (6.3% of 126)

of merchants (includes both shop owners, grocers, and business owners) = 9
= 8.3% (7.2% of 126)

of bankers = 4 = 3.7% (3.2% of 126)

of professionals (includes an optometrist, chemist, program specialist for U.S.
dept. of Agriculture) = 3 = 2.8% (2.4% of 126)

of custodial workers = 3 = 2.8% (2.4% of 126)

of artisans (includes carpenters, painters, plasterer, blacksmith, mechanics,
cabinet maker, a dress maker, and a weaver) = 10 = 9.2% (8.0% of 126)

of clerical/salespersons = 9 = 8.3% (7.2% of 126)

of laborers (includes a diver, 2 truckers, 3 laborers, and a construction
worker) = 7 = 6.4% (5.6% of 126)

9. # of Individuals to whom the author is related = 15 = 12%

1. Charles Clements
2. John A. Danglade II*
3. Claude E. Gullion
4. James F. Gullion
5. Wendall Hanna*
6. Clarence Hickman
7. Charles Humphrey*
8. Edward Langhorst*
9. Cecil Levell*
10. Charles McMakin
11. Eugene H. Morgan

12. Joseph Parker
13. Elmer E. Protsman
14. C.O. Sieglitz
15. Pauline Works Tinker

* = Related by Marriage

10. # of Individuals to whom the author's relatives are related = 29 = 23%

1. John W. Anderson
2. Edwin M. Brown
3. Elmer C. Brown
4. Walter Cook
5. John A. Danglade I
6. Thomas J. Day
7. Hazel Moreillon Detraz
8. Jacob L. Detraz
9. A.W. Dibble
10. Julie Dufour
11. Amos A. Hastings
12. Mary Orem Hulley
13. James Konkle
14. Blanche Banta Lamson
15. Hanna Banta Lorch
16. Roy Manuel
17. Marvin E. Marsh
18. Wilson Oak
19. Margaret Shaw Olcott
20. Russell Pickett
21. Leonard Rayles
22. William A. Reeves
23. Harry Riley
24. Samuel Rose
25. Roger D. Satterfield
26. William Shadday
27. Harry C. Shaw
28. Robert D. Slawson
29. Christie Smith

11. # of Individuals in the Sample who are related to at least one other person in either the sample, the persons interviewed, the case studies, or the secondary authors used in the study = 68 = 54%

1. John W. Anderson
2. Pauline Siebenthal Bridenhager
3. Edwin M. Brown
4. Elmer C. Brown
5. Harold Christman
6. Harry Christman
7. Charles Clements
8. Carl L. Cole
9. James R. Cole
10. Michael Cole
11. Sarah Stewart Cole*
12. William Rose Cole
13. Walter Cook
14. Jonathan Cunningham*
15. John A. Danglade I
16. John A. Danglade II
17. Thomas J. Day*
18. Hazel Moreillon Detraz
19. Jacob L. Detraz
20. A.W. Dibble
21. Julie Dufour
22. Sol Fancher*
23. Sadie Lacey Griffith*
24. Claude E. Gullion
25. James F. Gullion
26. Wendall Hanna*
27. Amos A. Hastings
28. Clarence Hickman
29. Mary Orem Hulley
30. Charles S. Humphrey
31. Irvin H. James
32. James Konkle
33. Blanche Banta Lamson
34. Edward F. Langhorst
35. Cecil Levell*
36. Lawrence K. Lohide*
37. Hanna Banta Lorch
38. Pauline Searcy Lyon
39. Roy Manuel
40. Marvin E. Marsh
41. Charles McMakin
42. George McMakin
43. Albert H. Mehroff
44. Eugene H. Morgan

45. Thurston Netherland
46. Wilson Oak
47. Margaret Shaw Olcott
48. Joseph Parker
49. Russell H. Pickett
50. Elmer E. Protsman
51. Leonard Rayles
52. William A. Reeves
53. Harry Riley
54. Samuel Rose
55. Roger D. Satterfield*
56. William A. Shadday
57. Harry C. Shaw
58. C.O. Sieglitz
59. Robert D. Slawson
60. Christie Smith
61. Grace Mehrhoff Stoops
62. Frederick A. Tilley
63. Dawson C. Tinker
64. Pauline Works Tinker
65. John A. Truitt*
66. William W. Vauter*
67. Edward Wright
68. Leonard Wright

* = Related by Marriage

12. # of Individuals whose place of birth could not be determined = 12 =
= 9.5% (114 are known = 90.5%)
of Individuals born in Switzerland County = 77 = 68% (61% of 126)
of Individuals born in Vevay = 10 = 8.8% (8.0% of 126)
of Individuals born in other Indiana Counties = 9 = 7.9% (7.1% of 126)
of Individuals born outside of Indiana = 28 = 25% (22% of 126)
of Individuals born in KY = 21 = 75% (18% of 114 and 16% of 126)
13. # of Individuals known to have been life-long residents of Switzerland
County 59 = 49% (47% of 126)
14. # of Individuals whose family's date of arrival in the county could not
be determined (prior to 1960) = 4 = 3.2% and 122 or 97% of the total sample
can be determined (at least as far back as 1944).
15. # of Individuals who were descended from the original
Swiss Colonists = 3 = 2.5% (2.4% of 126)

16. # of Individuals who were descended from families who settled prior to the original Swiss Colonists = 10 = 8.2% (7.9% of 126)
17. # of Individuals who were descended from families who settled in the county prior to 1850 who are not part of the original settlement or among the Swiss Colonists = 44 = 36% (35% of 126)
18. # of all Individuals who were descended from families who settled in the county prior to 1850 = 57 = 47% (45% of 126)
19. # of Individuals who were descended from families who settled in the county between 1851-1900 = 28 = 23% (22% of 126)
20. # of all individuals who were descended from families who settled in the county prior to 1900 = 85 = 70% (67% of 126)
21. # of Individuals who were descended from families who settled in the county after 1900 and before 1944 = 25 = 20% (20% of 126)
22. # of all individuals who were descended from families who settled in the county prior to 1944 = 110 = 90% (87% of 126)
23. # of Individuals who settled in the county between 1944 and 1960 = 11 = 9.0% (7.2% of 126)
24. # of Individuals whose ancestors were among the charter families included in the "First Families of Switzerland County" (est. 1993) = 43 = 34% (61% of the total number (71) of the charter families)

Appendix Eight

Statistics Compiled From the Case Studies (4), First Families (71), and Interviews (36)

1. # of FFs* who were part of the Swiss Colony = 0
2. # of FFs who were part of the pre-Swiss Colony settlers
= 5 = 7%
3. # of FFs who were Swiss = 4 = 5.6%
4. # of the people who were interviewed who are descended
from FFs = 22 = 61%
5. # of the case studies whose ancestors were included in
the FFs = 3 = 75%
6. # of the case studies who are related to members of the
Random Sample = 4 = 100%
7. # of the people who were interviewed who are related to
members of the Random Sample = 26 = 72%
8. # of FFs who are ancestors of the author of this study =
12 = 17%
9. # of Case Studies who are related to the author of this
study = 2 = 50%

* = FFs = First Families

Appendix Nine

Statistics Compiled From the List of Switzerland County Authors (11)

1. # of authors whose ancestry is unknown = 1 = 9.1%
2. # of authors whose ancestry is known = 10 = 91%
3. # of authors who are related to members of the Random Sample = 10 = 91% (100% of 10)
4. # of authors whose ancestors are among the FFs = 6 = 55% (60% of 10)
5. # of authors who are related to persons who were interviewed = 9 = 82% (90% of 10)
6. # of authors who are related to the author of this study = 5 = 45% (50% of 10).

Appendix Ten

Kin Networks and Kin Groups

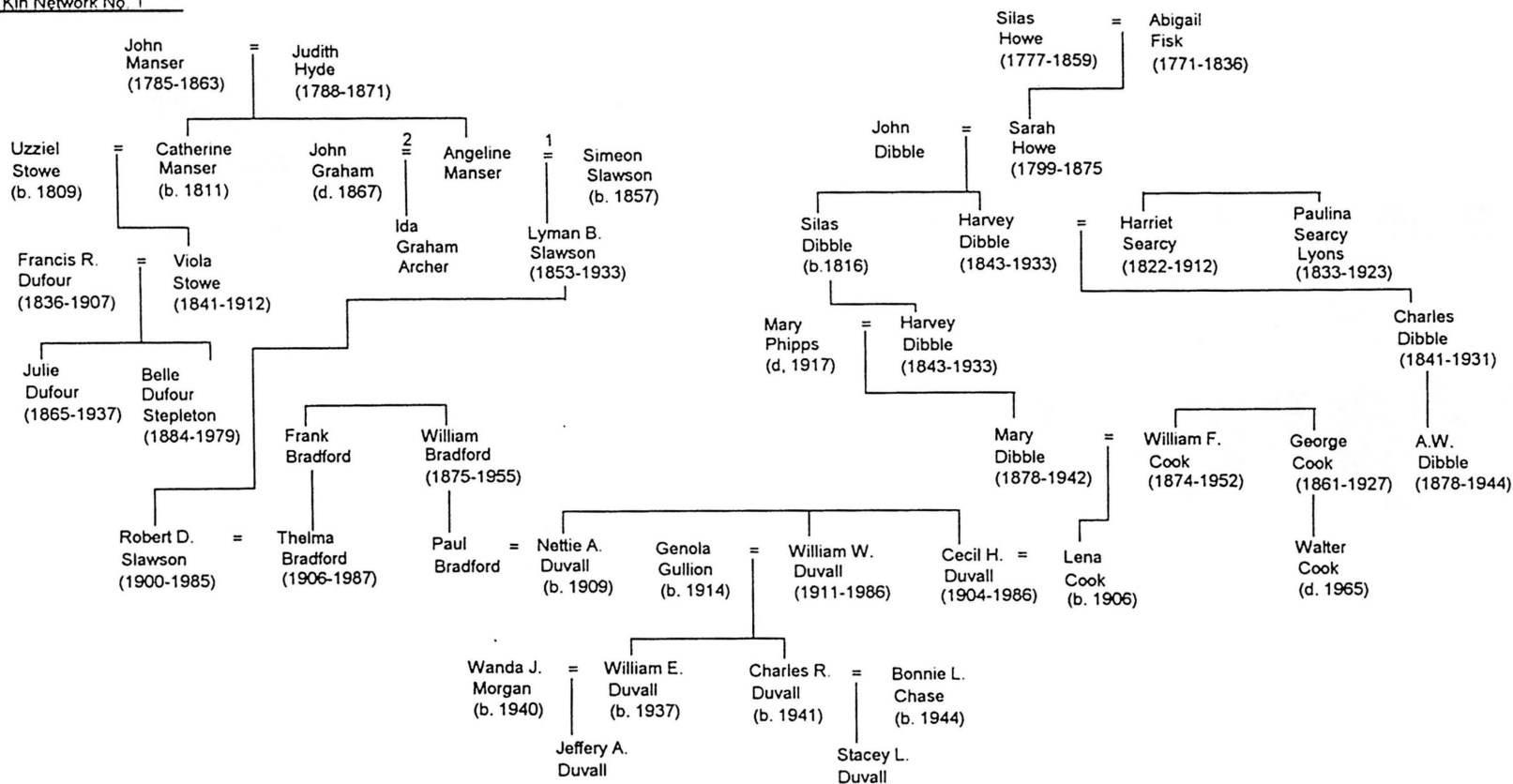
1. Kin Network No. 1
2. Kin Network No. 2
3. Kin Network No. 3
4. Kin Network No. 4
5. Kin Network No. 5
6. Kin Network No. 6 (Case Studies)
7. Bakes/Ogle Kin Group
8. Carver Kin Group
9. The Dutch Settlement
10. Green/McKenzie/Rogers Kin Group
11. Gullion Kin Group
12. Heady Kin Group
13. Lock Kin Group
14. Orem Kin Group
15. Protsman Kin Group
16. The Scotch Settlement
17. Scudder Kin Group
18. Shadday/Leap Kin Group
19. Sigmon Kin Group

20. The Swiss Colony

21. Tower/Larew Kin Group

22. Windhiser Kin Group

Kin Network No. 1



Sample:

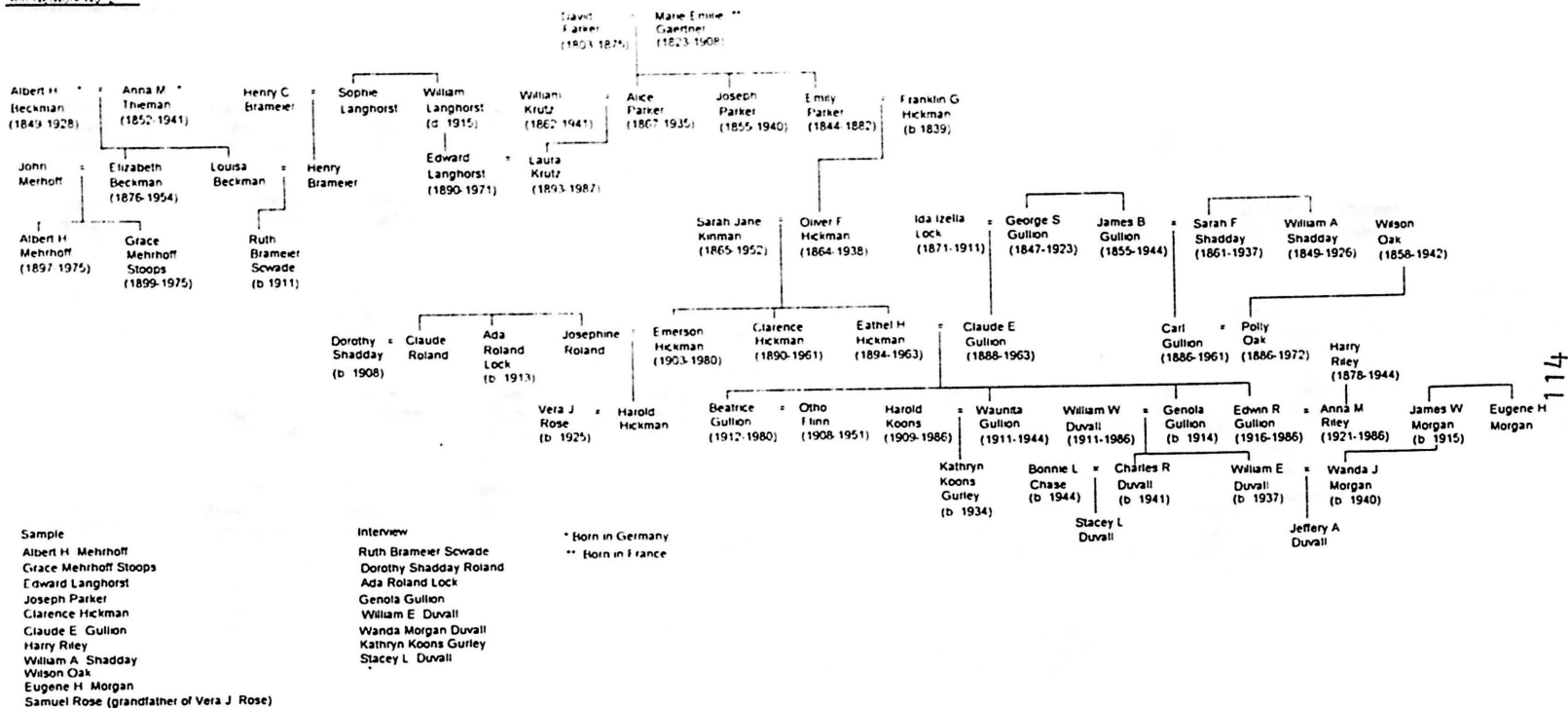
Julie Dufour
Robert D. Slawson
Walter Cook
A.W. Dibble
Paulina Searcy Lyons

Author:

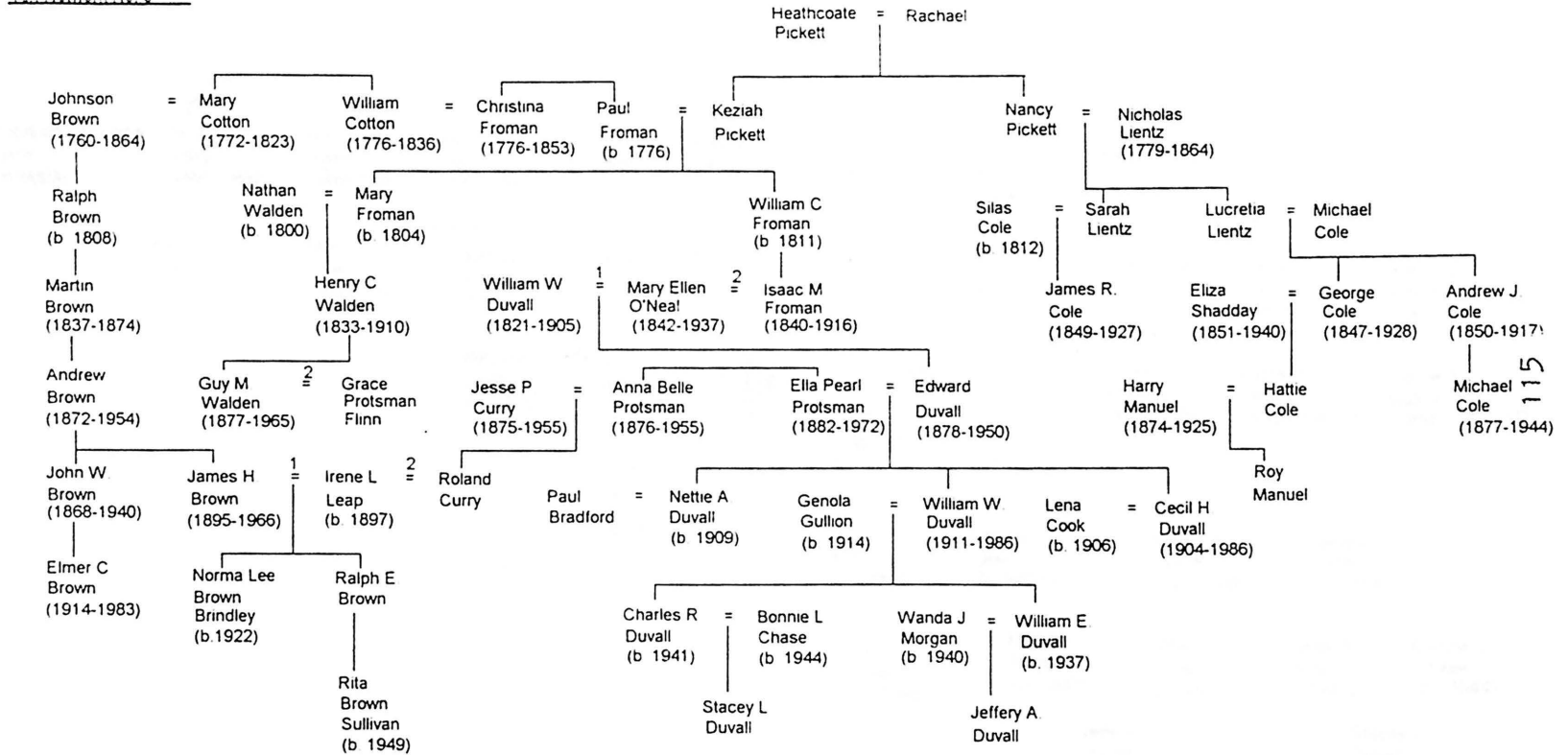
Ida Graham Archer

Interview:

Nettie Duvall Bradford
Lena Cook Duvall
Genola Gullion Duvall
William E. Duvall
Wanda Morgan Duvall
Stacey L. Duvall



Kin Network No. 3



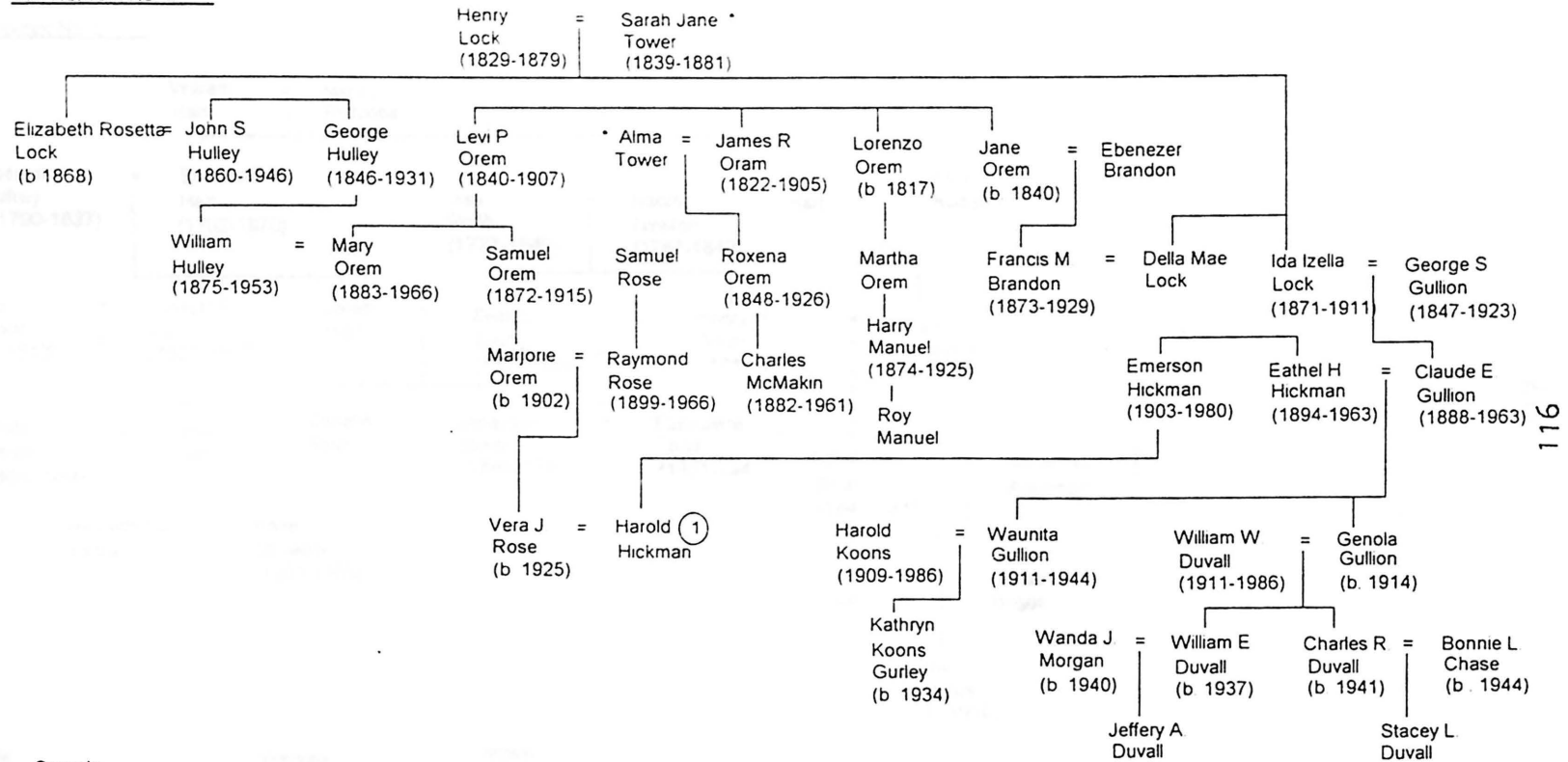
Sample
Elmer C. Brown
James R. Cole
Roy Manuel
Michael Cole

Interview
Norma Lee Brown Brindley
Lena Cook Duvall
Rita Brown Sullivan
Genola Gullion Duvall
William E. Duvall
Wanda Morgan Duvall
Nettie Duvall Bradford
Stacey L. Duvall

Author
Guy M. Walden

Case Study
William W. Duvall

Kin Network No. 4

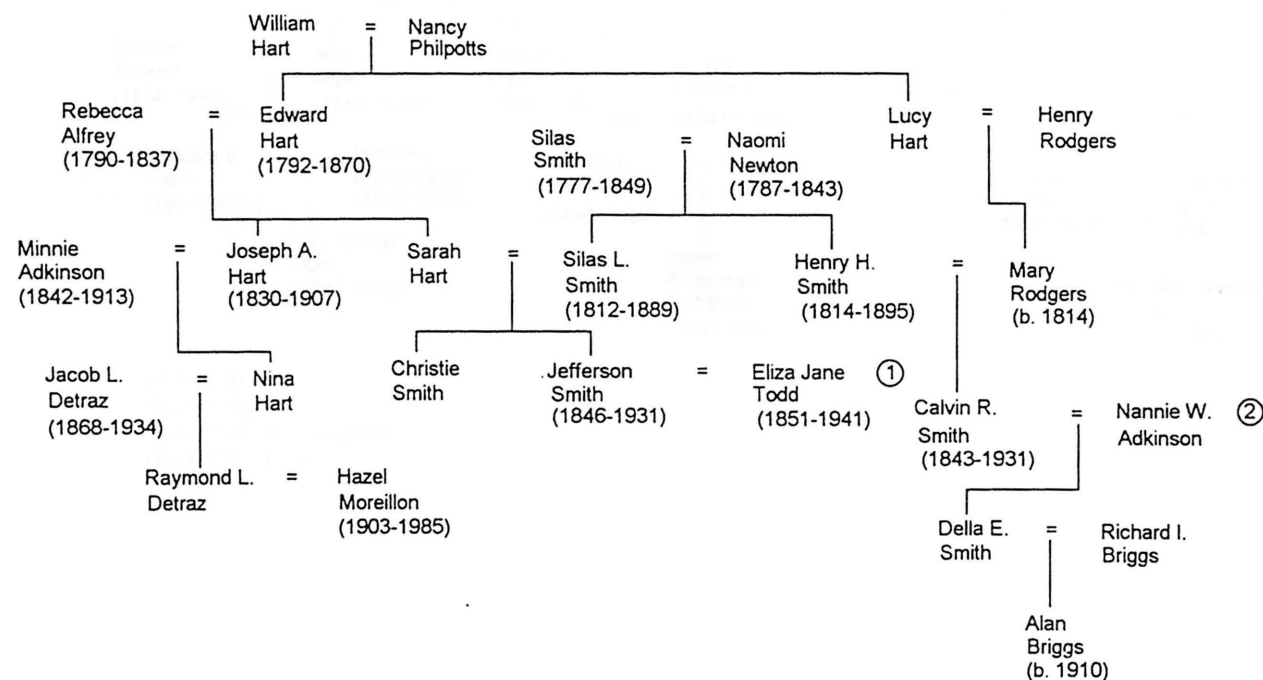


Sample
Mary Orem Hulley
Samuel Rose
Charles McMakin
Roy Manuel

* Alma Tower and Sarah Jane Tower were first cousins once removed being the granddaughter and great granddaughter respectively, of Gideon and Abigail Perkins Tower

(1) See Kin Network No. 2

Kin Network No. 5



Sample:

Jacob L. Detraz
Christie Smith
Hazel Moreillon Detraz

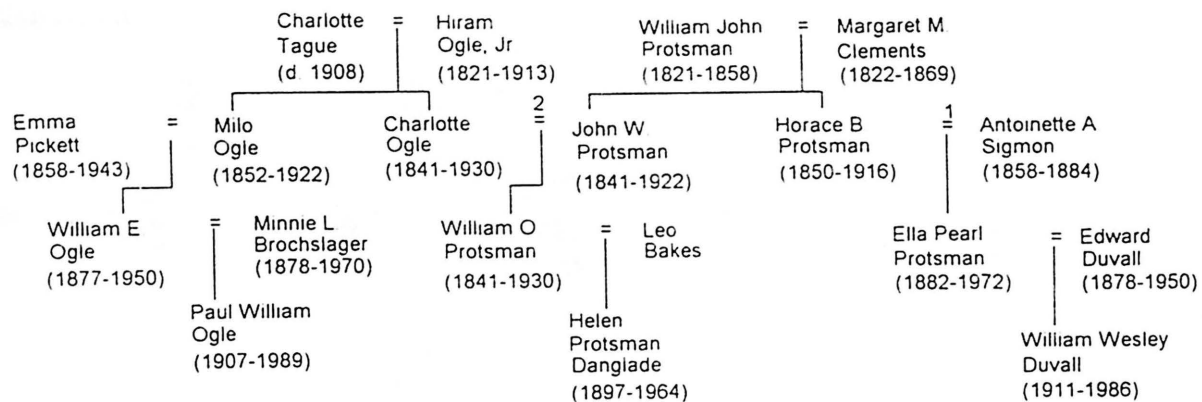
Interview:

Alan Briggs

Notes:

- ① Grandaughter of John and Elizabeth Rogers Lock (see Lock Kin Group chart).
- ② Second cousin of Sarah J. Tower Lock (see Lock Kin Group Chart). They were great granddaughters of Abraham and Abigail Rittenhouse Larew.

Kin Network No. 6



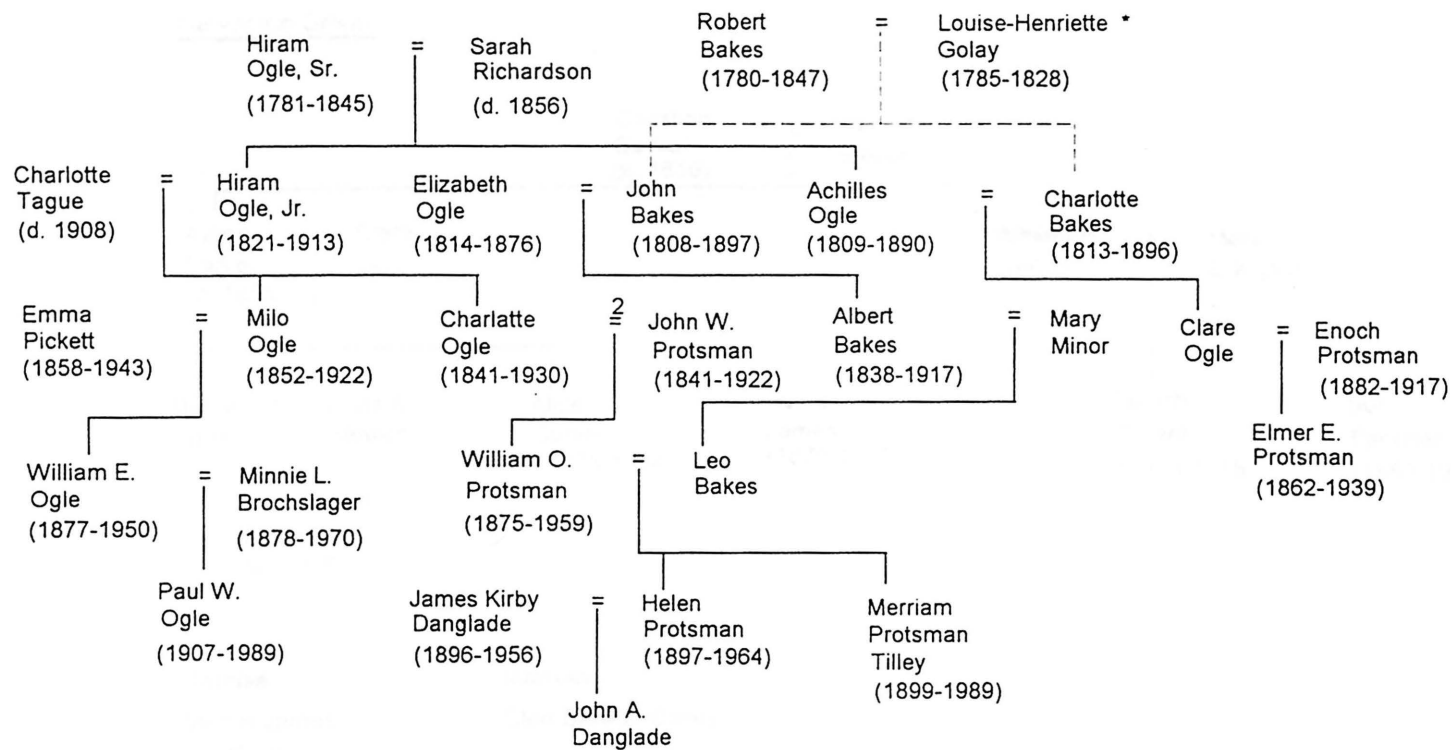
Case Study

Paul W. Ogle

Helen Protsman Danglade

William W. Duvall

Bakes/Ogle Kin Group



Sample:

Elmer E. Protsman

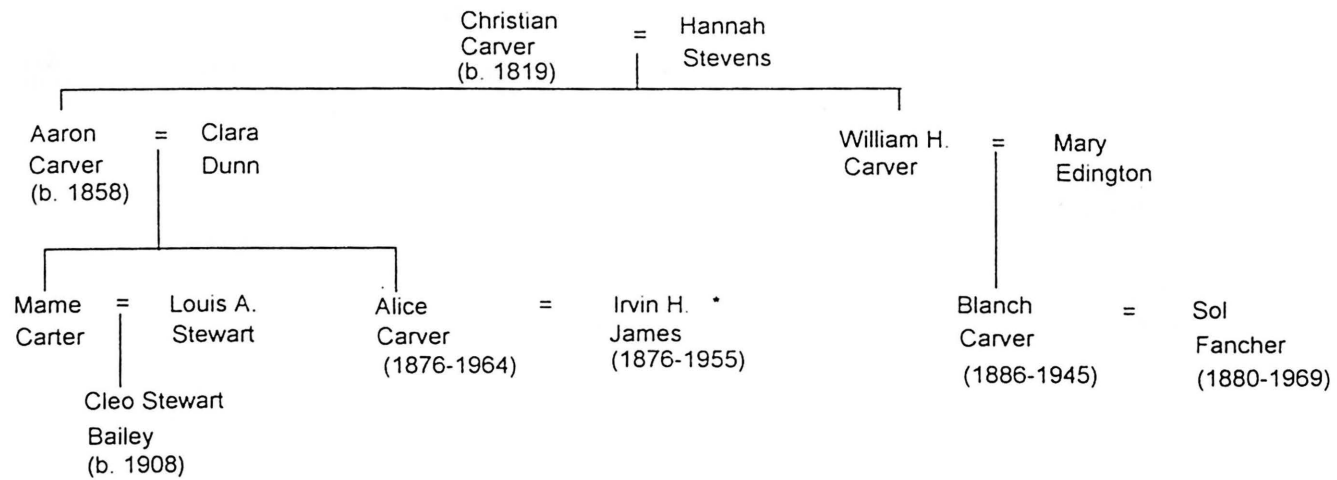
Case Study:

Paul W. Ogle
Helen Protsman Danglade

Note:

* Born in Switzerland.

Carver Kin Group



Sample:

Irvin H. James

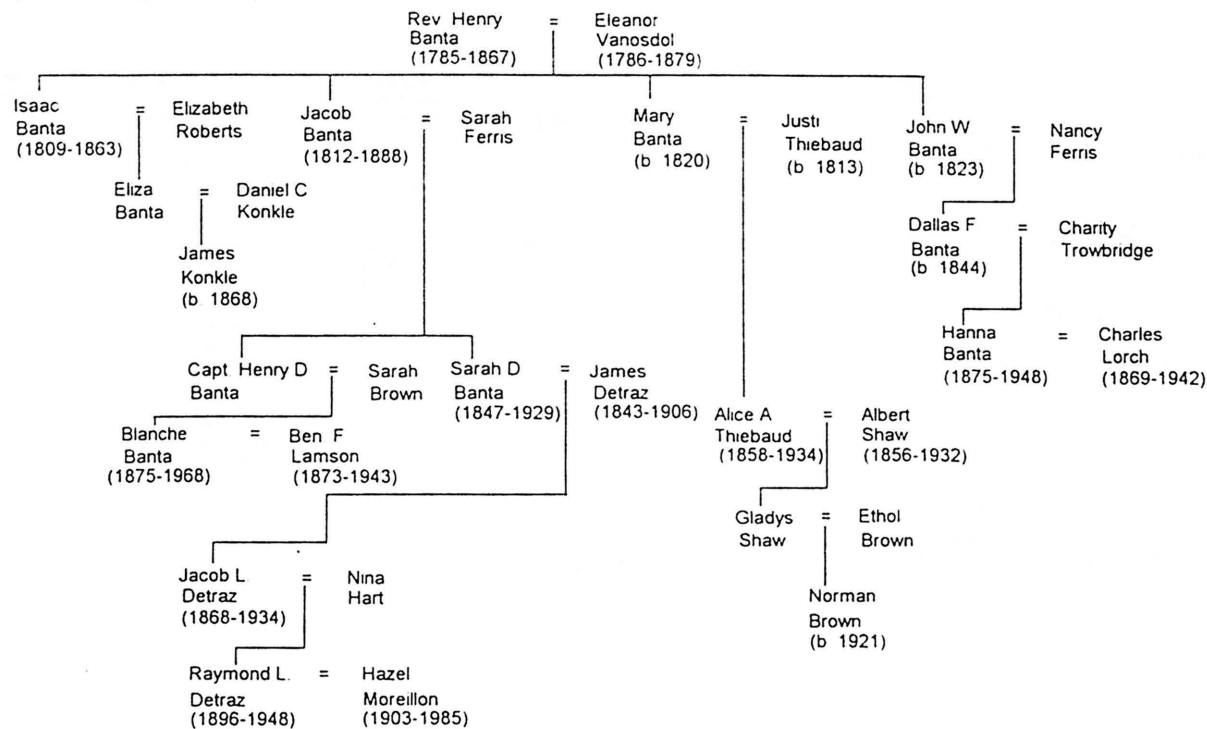
Sol Fancher

Interview:

Cleo Stewart Bailey

* A descendant of the Rayles family.

The Dutch Settlement
(Settled in Switz Co in 1816)



Sample

James Konkle
Blanche Banta Lamson

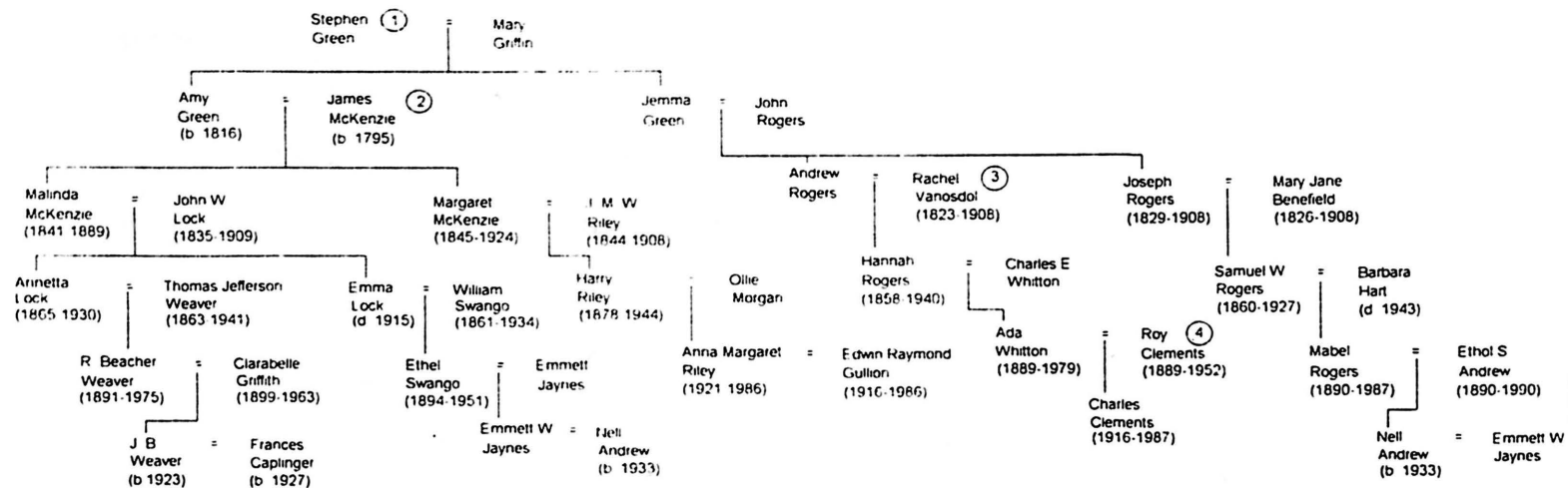
Jacob L detraz
Hazel Moreillon Detraz

Hanna Banta Lorch

Interview

Norman Brown

Green/McKenzie/Rogers Kin Group



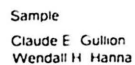
Sample
Charles Clements
Harry Riley

Interview
Nell Andrew Jaynes
J. B. Weaver
Frances Caplinger Weaver

Notes

- (1) Born in Scotland
- (2) Born in Scotland
- (3) Vanosdols were part of the Dutch settlement and related to its leader Rev. Henry Banta
- (4) His grandfather, Joseph Clements, was the brother of Mrs. Margaret M. Clements Protsman (see Protsman Kin Group). Joseph and Margaret were the children of John and Ruth Mitchell Clements who came from Baltimore MD to Switz Co. in 1840.

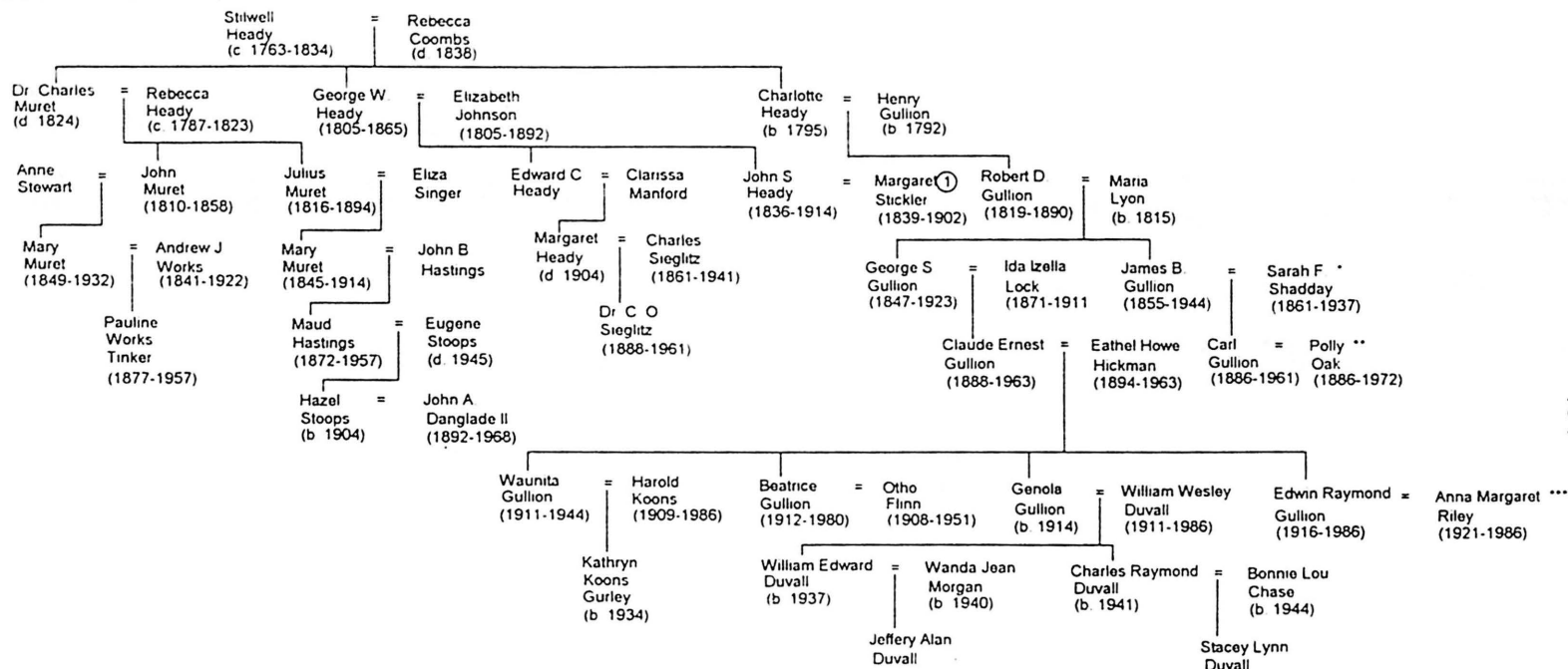
(Settled in Switz Co in 1799)



Genola Gullion Duvall
William E. Duvall
Wanda Morgan Duvall
Stacey L. Duvall
Kathryn Koons Gurley

- ① Her brother was William A. Shadday (see Kin Network No. 2)
- ② Her father was Wilson Oak (see Kin Network No. 2)
- ③ Her father was Harry Riley (see Kin Network No. 2)
- ④ Her uncle is Eugene H. Morgan (see Kin Network No. 2)

Heady Kin Group
(Settled in Switz Co ca 1801)



Sample

Dr. C. O. Sieglitz
Pauline Works Tinker
John A. Danglade II
* William A. Shadday brother of Sarah F. Shadday Gullion
** Wilson Oak father of Polly Oak Gullion
*** Harry Riley Father of Anna Margaret Riley Gullion.

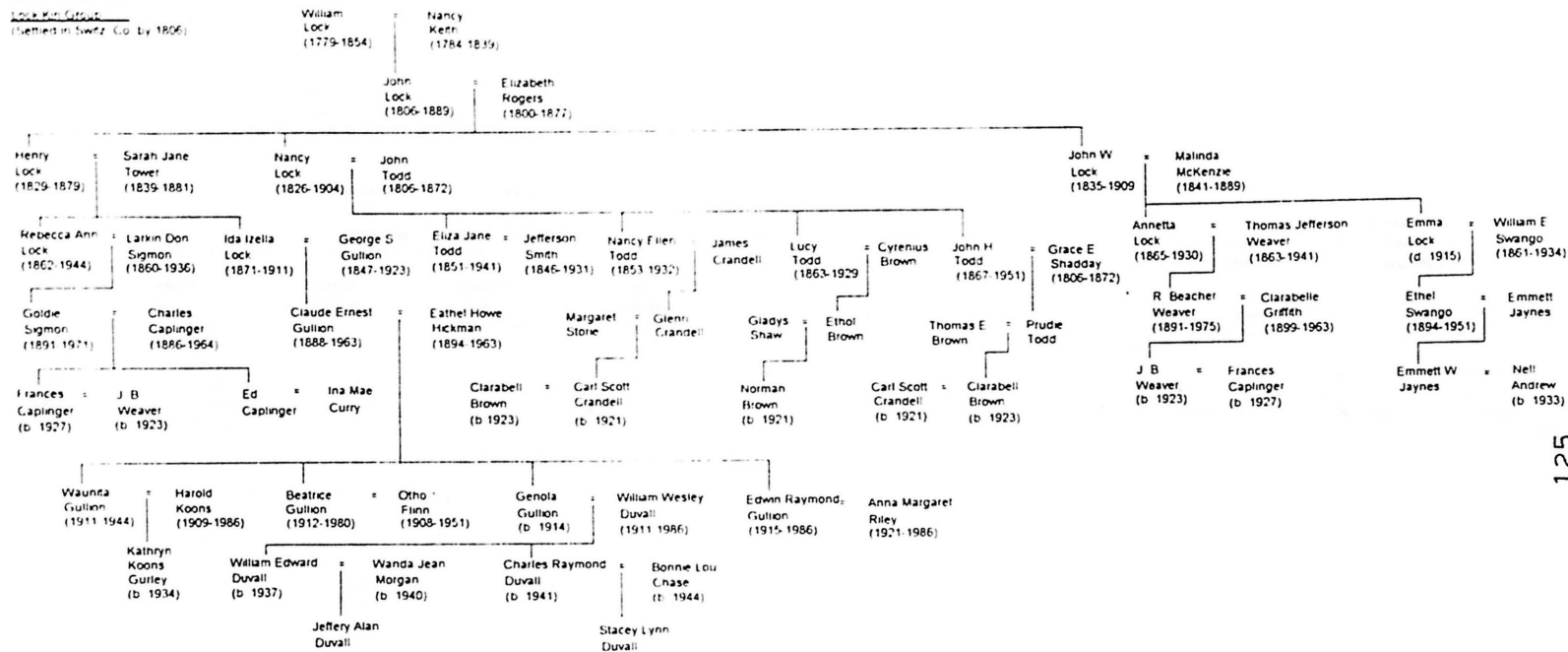
Interview

Genola Gullion Duvall
William Edward Duvall
Wanda Morgan Duvall
Kathryn Koons Gurley
Stacey Lynn Duvall

Note

① Daughter, Mrs. Maria Lyon Gullion by her first husband, Jacob Stickler

Lock Family
(Settled in Switz Co. by 1806)



Sample
Claude E. Gullion

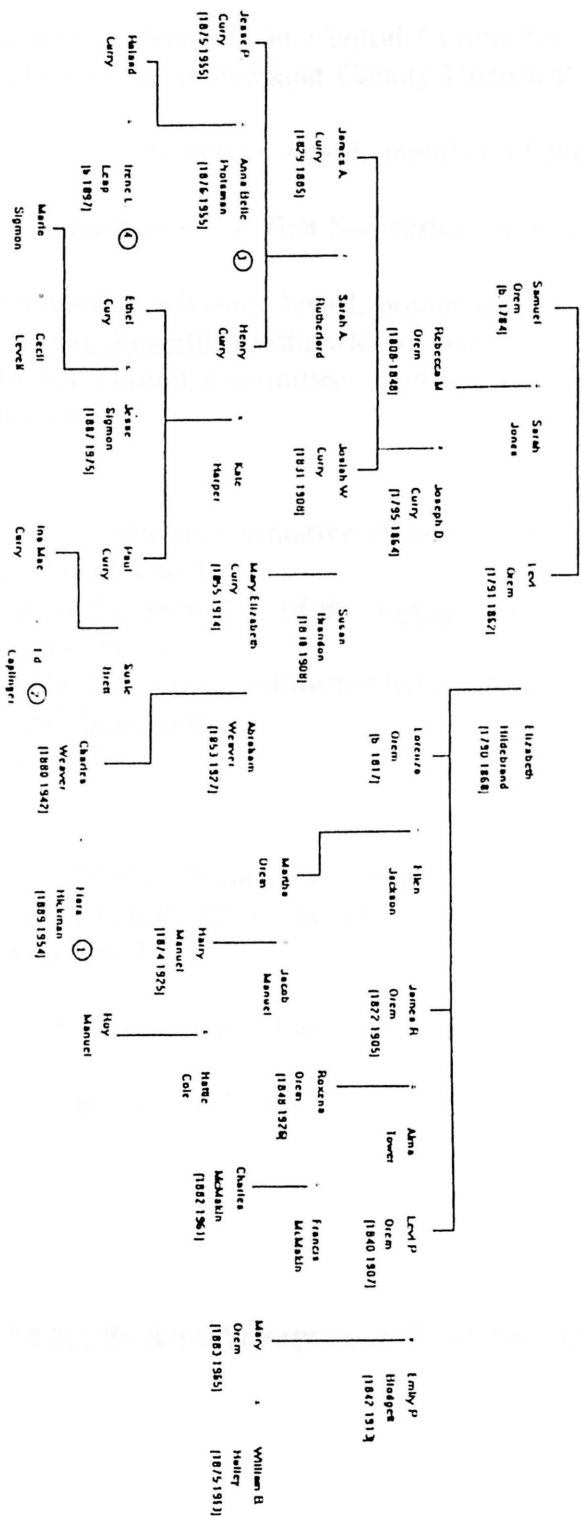
Interview

Genola Gullion Duvall
 William E. Duvall
 Wanda Morgan Duvall
 Stacey L. Duvall

Carl S. Crandell
 Clarabelle Brown Crandell
 Nell Andrew Jaynes
 J. B. Weaver

Frances Caplinger Weaver
 Norman Brown
 Kathryn Koons Gurley

Orem Kin Group
[Lived in Switzerland between 1812 and 1817]



Sample:

Cecil Leckell
 Mary Orem Huley
 Charles Madalain
 Roy Mannud

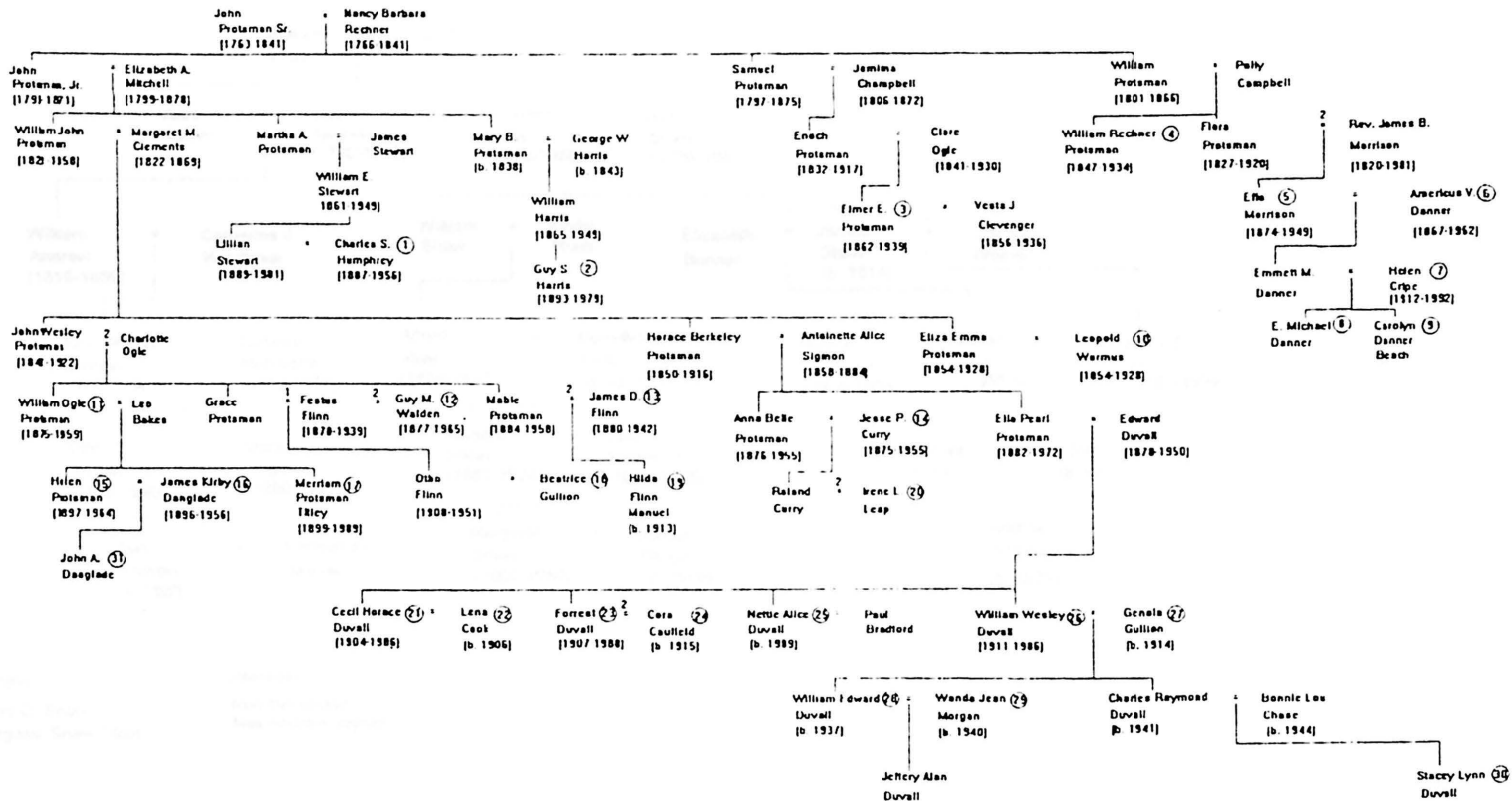
Notes:

- ① Flora Hickman Wever was a daughter of Oliver & Hickman (see Kin Network No. 7)
- ② Ed Caplinger is a descendant of William and Mary Krim last (see Ock Kin Group)
- ③ See Prastman Kin Group
- ④ See Shaden/Leap Kin Group

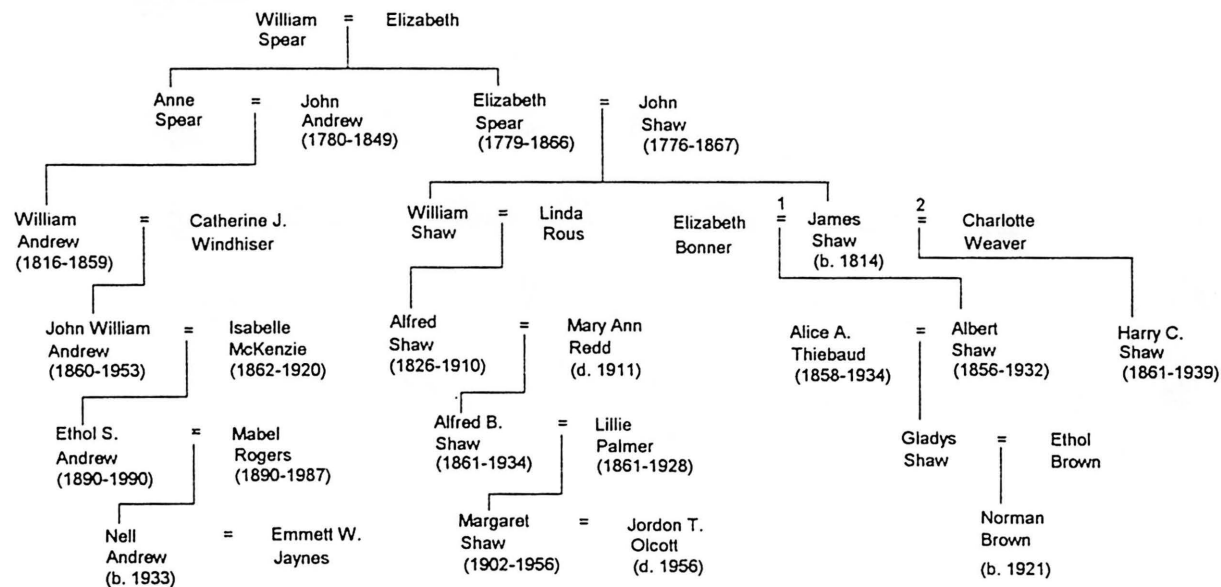
Key to Protsman Kin Group

- 1 = Sample
- 2 = Superintendent of Posey/Patriot school System, principal of Jefferson Craig (grade school) in Vevay
- 3 = Sample
- 4 = Chair of the Switzerland County Republican Central Committee
- 5 = Founder of and first president of the Switzerland County Historical Society, Author
- 6 = Mayor of Vevay
- 7 = Member of the Switzerland County school board, member of the Switzerland County library board
- 8 = Chair of the organization committee of the first Switzerland County Wine Festival
- 9 = Author
- 10 = Trustee, member of the township advisory board, nominee for county treasurer
- 11 = Editor/Publisher of the Vevay Reveille, postmaster of Vevay, chair of the Switzerland County Republican Central Committee, member and president of the Switzerland County school board
- 12 = Author
- 13 = Chief of Vevay Police
- 14 = County Clerk, county attorney, state representative (Switzerland and Ripley Cos.), member of the draft board (World War I)
- 15 = Co-editor of the Vevay Reveille, publisher of the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise and the Switzerland Democrat, Case Study
- 16 = Dupty prosecutor (Switzerland County), editor/publisher of the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise and the Switzerland Democrat
- 17 = Co-editor of the Vevay Reveille
- 18 = See Kin Network no. 2
- 19 = Interview
- 20 = See Kin Network no. 2 and Shadday/Leap Kin Group
- 21 = County Clerk, trustee, deputy county clerk, bailiff
- 22 = Interview, See Kin Network no. 1
- 23 = Town Marshal (Patriot)
- 24 = Newspaper managing editor (Rising Sun, Ohio County, Indiana)
- 25 = Interview
- 26 = County Commissioner, member of the county council, nominee for trustee, Case Study
- 27 = Interview
- 28 = Interview
- 29 = Interview
- 30 = Interview
- 31 = Editor/publisher of the Vevay Reveille-Enterprise and the Switzerland Democrat

Protzman Kin Group
(Settled in Switz. Co. in 1814)



The Scotch Settlement



Sample:

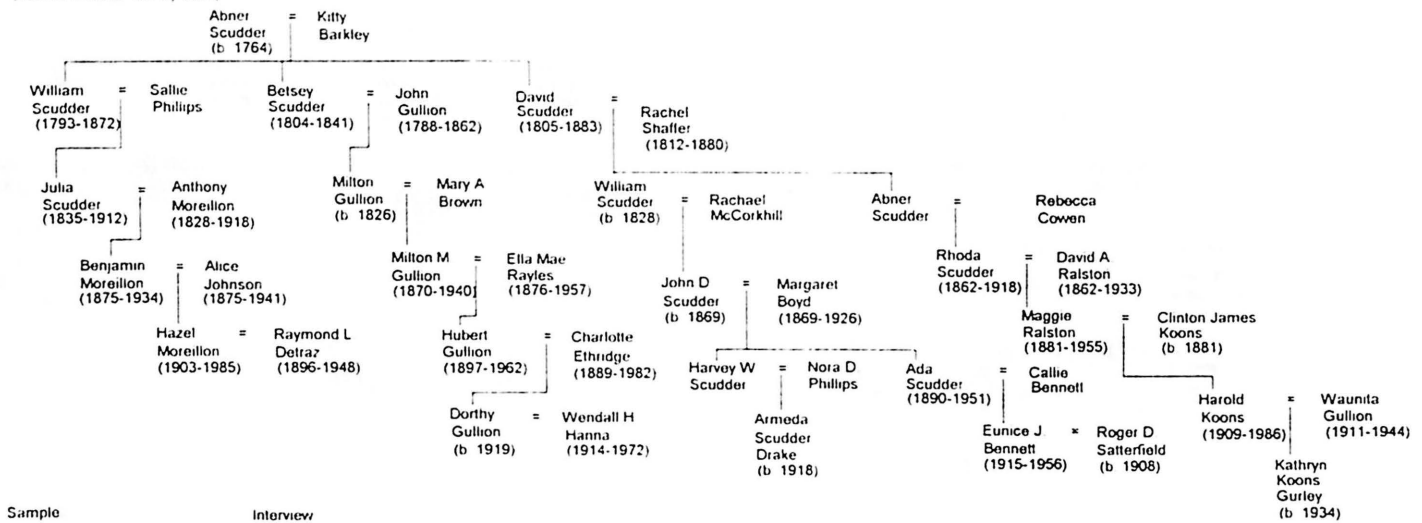
Harry C. Shaw
Margaret Shaw Olcott

Interview:

Norman Brown
Nell Andrew Jaynes

Scudder Kin Group

(Settled in Switz. Co. by 1824)



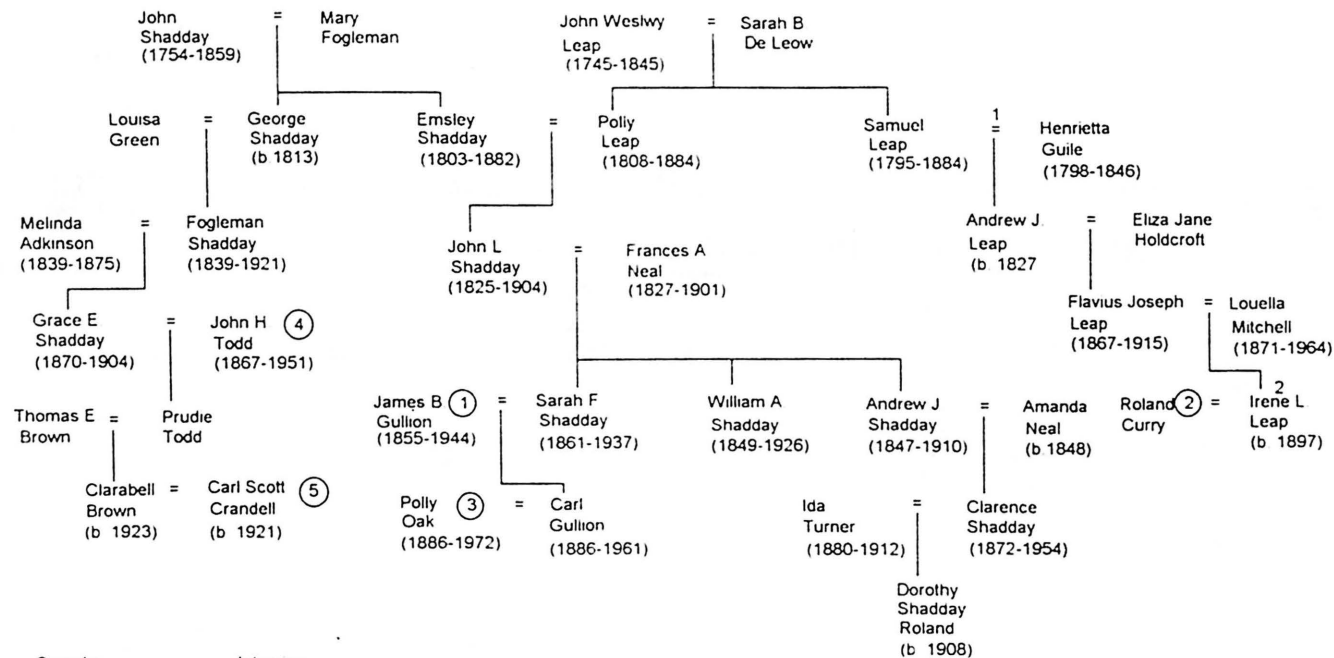
Sample

Hazel Moreillon Detraz
Wendall H. Hanna
Roger D. Satterfield

Interview

Armeda Scudder Drake
Kathryn Koons Gurley

Shadday/Leap Kin Group



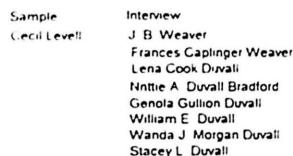
Sample:
William A. Shadday

Interview:
Clarabell Brown Crandell
Carl S. Crandell
Dorothy Shadday Roland

Notes

- ① See Gullion Kin Group
- ② See Protzman and Sigmon Kin Groups
- ③ Daughter of Wilson Oak
- ④ See Lock Kin Group
- ⑤ See Lock Kin Group

(Patented in Swiss Co. in 1814)



Author
Ella porter Griffith
Ollie Clements Cotton

Note
See separate Key for Notes 1-8

* See Kin Network No. 3 and Shadday/Leap Kin Group

** See Orem Kin Group

*** See Kin Network No. 1

*** See Lock Kin Group

KEY

1 = County treasurer, minister at Long Run Baptist Church (36 years)

2 = County treasurer, superintendent of the Switzerland County school system, state senator, congressman, trustee of Franklin College, judge of the 5th circuit court.

3 = See Key to the Protzman Kin Group

4 = Member of the board of directors of Franklin College, minister at Switzerland Baptist Church (Vevey)

5 = See Key to the Protsman Kin Group

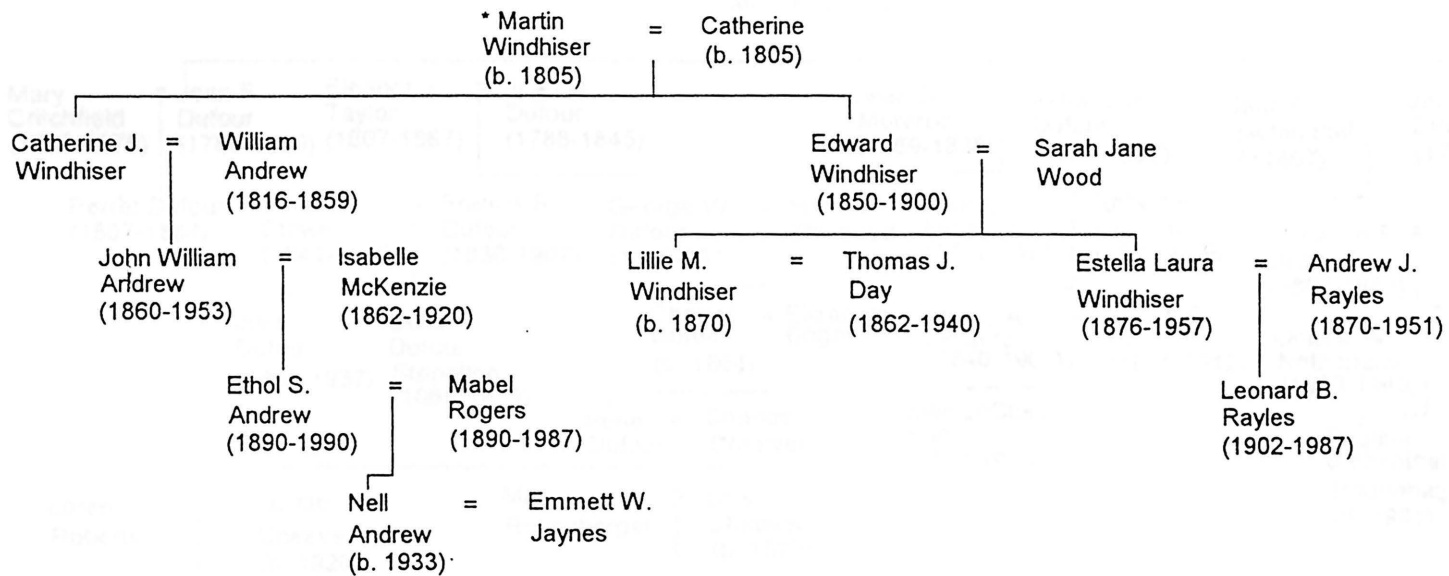
6 = See Key to the Protzman Kin Group

7 = SeeKey to the Protsman Kin Group

A = SeeKey to the Pretzman Kin Group

Windhiser Kin Group

(Settled in Switz. Co By 1850)



Sample:

Leonard B. Rayles

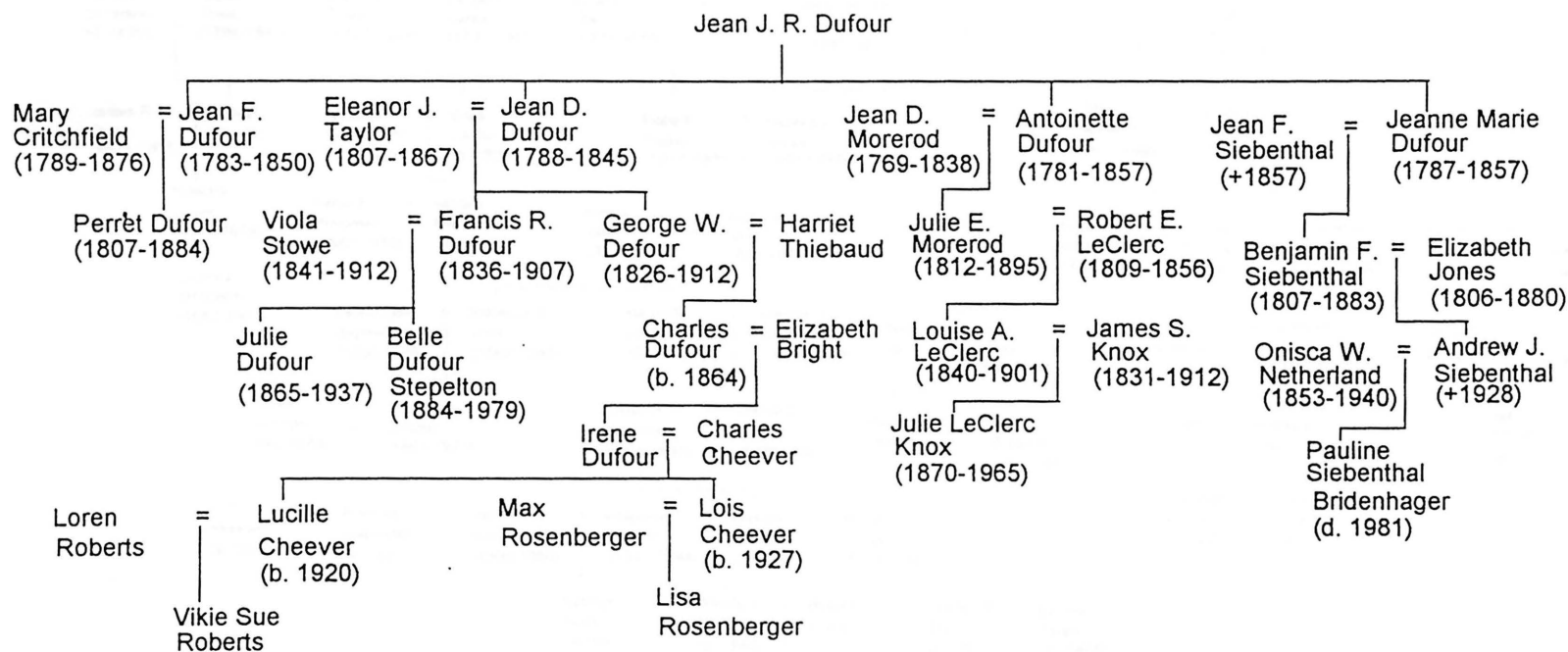
Thomas J. Day

Interview:

Nell Andrew Jaynes

* Born in France.

(Settled in Switz. Co. in 1803)



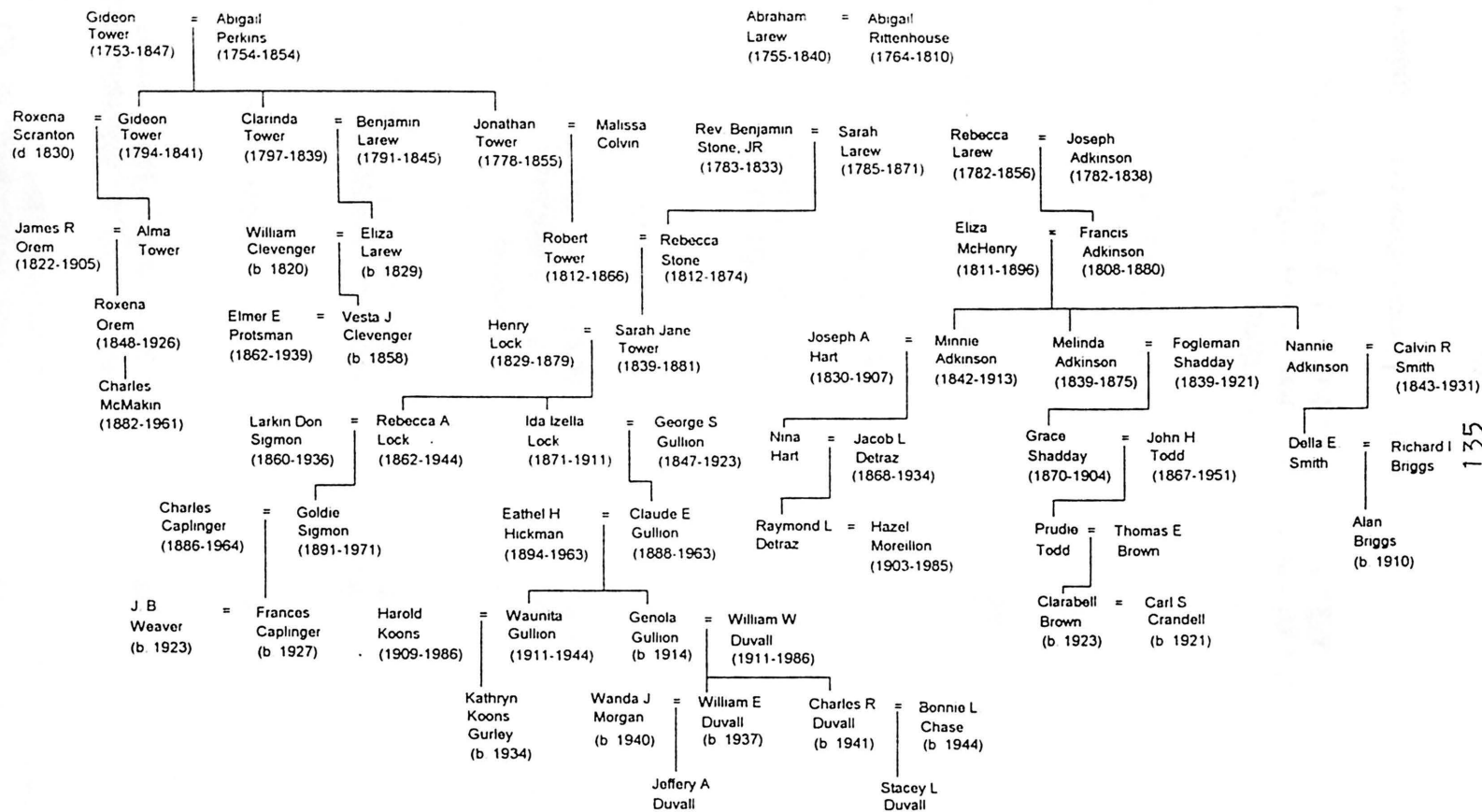
Perret Dufour
Lois Cheever Rosenberger
Julie LeClerc Knox

Julie Dufour
Pauline Sicbenthal Bridenhager

Lois Cheever Rosenberger
Max Rosenberger

Julie LeClerc Knox

Tower/Larew Kin Group



Sample

Charles McMakin
 Elmer E. Protsman
 Claude E. Gullion
 Jacob L. Detraz
 Hazel Moreillon Detraz

Interview:

Frances Caplinger Weaver
 J B Weaver
 Kathryn Koons Gurley
 Genola Gullion Duvall
 William E. Duvall

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Biography

Jeffery A. Duvall was born in Madison, Indiana in 1959 and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in History from Earlham College in 1982. He spent the next several years trying to decide upon a career while working in a variety of jobs ranging from accounts clerk at a college bookstore to file clerk with the Veteran's Administration. In 1989, Duvall began taking classes at Indiana University at Indianapolis while considering the possibility of entering law school. After quickly recognizing that the study of law was not to his taste, Duvall entered the history department's graduate program and held research assistantships in 1990-1991 and 1991-1992. Since 1993 he has been a research associate at the POLIS Research Center at Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis (IUPUI). Duvall earned a Master of Arts degree in History from Indiana University in 1995.